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Everybody Welcome

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Furs J. Wolf
The Name of Authority in FURS
1 King George Ave., Jerusalem. Tel.[illegible]

Column One
By David Courtney

THROUGHOUT the world there is a sense of something wrong: not merely the wrongness of what has come to be called the cold war, and not only the wrongness of the other side: it is a questioning by each side of its own policies, its own habits of thought. At present it is a subdued questioning, a tentative enquiry: Mr. Menzies' visit to Washington, The Hague, Paris and London; Lord Alexander's investigations in Korea; the Gromyko appointment to London; America's willingness to accept the French and British proposals for a talk with Russia, if only at Ambassadorial level: — these are at any rate hopeful signs: perhaps mere fireflies of hope within the universal darkness; but indications that there are some people who think constructively. Even Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons last week wistfully agreed that both sides of the House and the country were deeply anxious and would welcome a move of goodwill: even a move towards a move of goodwill.

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IN these circumstances, therefore, and doubtless in the knowledge of reports from Lord Alexander and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Mr. Eden has dared to say that he is "not without hope" of a Korean truce. He may also be not without hope of a settlement of the whole Far Eastern problem: Malaya, Indo-China, Korea, China itself, all of which he has lately discussed with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies. Mr. Menzies has pointed out in London, Washington and Paris that the Far East is but one of the two spread wings of the prying eagle of war: it is not an issue separate from Europe. Europe is not an issue separate from Asia. Deterioration in the one must bring deterioration in the other; and the sooner the deteriorating influences are put a stop to either the better.

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SIMULTANEOUSLY, the heads of Britain's Middle East diplomatic missions are meeting in London. It is hard to tell, by the global reckoning, whether their area is part of the West or the East, or shared between both, or the rusted buckle of the belt that binds them together. But at the moment, there are fewer hopeful signs in this area than is almost any other regional entity. It is an importunate area in search of sovereign freedoms and in need of them; but the manner of the search and most of those who conduct it are suspect. An Egyptian oligarchy, a strange Persian whose strength between his bouts of swooning is remarkable, a sick Jordanian King and a bombastic Syrian who nevertheless keeps the whip firmly in his hand — these are not elements of statesmanship or regional cohesion and it is almost impossible to see where the global planners either for peace or for war can begin in these territories.

Tel Aviv, June 20.

Injunction Against Tanker Extended

ADEN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Supreme Court here today ruled that the controversial cargo of Persian crude oil aboard the tanker Rose Mary must remain in Aden for another month. Judge Ralph Campbell issued an order extending till July 15 the injunction granted on the cargo yesterday, only a few hours after the vessel entered the port.

Captain Guiseppe Iafrate, master of the 632-ton Italian tanker sailing under the Honduras flag, remained on board during the hearings. He was named as one of the defendants in the suit brought against the Terista Shipping Company of Italy, owners of the vessel, by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The defence counsel, Mr. A. E. Kazi, raised no objection to the extention of the injunction. He said he agreed on the ruling pending a final decision on the action.

Signor Martelli, personal representative of the ship's owners, said in an interview today that the Rose Mary was chartered to the Bubenberg Co. of Spietz, Switzerland, for one round trip from Italy to the Persian Gulf.

The charterers had been warned in the first place, he said, against loading at a port which might involve the vessel in any major dispute about the ownership of the oil.

He confirmed that owners had subsequently ordered the vessel to put in at Aden.

However, while the master of the Rose Mary was in the Persian Gulf he was instructed in a cable from the charterers to proceed to Bandar Shahpur, Persia, and was therefore forced to do so, Signor Martelli said.

The detention of the tanker has created a feeling of disappointment mingled with resentment throughout Persia, a report from Teheran stated. All morning newspapers in the capital today protested in strong language against the action, alleging that the court which issued the injunction was an "instrument of British imperialism."

Eden Opens Conference Of Middle East Envoys

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today opened a conference of British diplomats from the Middle East to review British policies in the area.

A general discussion of the problems ranging from Anglo-Egyptian relations to Persia took up most of today's discussions.

Defence matters will be considered tomorrow with ranking military officers sitting in — Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Commander of the fleet, Sir Rhoderick McGregor.

Sweden Rejects Soviet Protest

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Sweden last night rejected a Russian protest that a Catalina aircraft plane flew over Soviet territory and fired Russian aircraft last Monday.

The Swedish reply, handed to Soviet Ambassador here, said only two Swedish aircraft — both Catalina rescue planes — were over the Baltic area concerned on Monday — both were entirely unarmed — and "on no occasion were either of the aircraft nearer than 15 nautical miles from Soviet land territory."

The Swedish Navy and Air Force will shoot if attacked over the Baltic, a Defence Staff spokesman warned today.

He said: "Under peacetime regulations Swedish warships or military aircraft which in international waters are subjected to an act of violence — for example bombing or different forms of gunfire — made with an obviously hostile intent by foreign military aircraft, shall defend themselves by force of arms."

The spkoesman added: "During the search for the Catalina plane shot down last Monday the unarmed search planes were protected by special fighter escorts which had the same right to open fire in the event of an attack on any Swedish aircraft."

Foreign Minister Oesten Unden, who was holidaying in Rome, returned here today.

U.S.S.R. To Return Lend-Lease Ships

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. last night accepted a Soviet proposal to return 186 World War II lend-lease ships. But a Soviet group negotiating with State Department officials said it would have to refer the matter of arrangements to Moscow.

The proposal was submitted on Monday at an unexpected revival of the negotiations for settlement of the Soviet Union's $11,000m. lend-lease account.

As part of the settlement the U.S. has demanded the return of some 670 vessels.

Lewis Pledges Funds To Steel Strikers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—Mr. John Lewis, in a message yesterday to Mr. Philip Murray, leader of the Steel Workers Union, pledged full support of his 600,000-member Mine Workers Union plus a $10m. fighting fund to the striking steel workers.

The strike, now in its 17th day, shows no sign of being settled but "considerable progress" was reported in getting some mills back into operation to meet critical defence needs.

The Ford Motor Company announced in Detroit last night that because of steel shortages a four-day week would operate in most of its departments from this week on.

Truman May Use Taft-Hartley Law

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman said today that he was considering the use of the Taft-Hartley law in the case of the strike of 600,000 steel workers. He was replying to questions at a press conference about his failure to use the law which was passed in 1947 over his veto.

He said it was possible that the steel workers might defy any injunctions which the courts could invoke, ordering them to return to work, under the law.

The President added that he was confident, however, that the steel workers would continue to work if the Government seized the steel industry and operated it.

Commenting on a statement by the Republican presidential candidate, Senator Taft, that taxes could be reduced by 15 per cent, Mr. Truman said he did not think that any president, whether Democrat or Republican, could achieve such a reduction.

Arab Villages in Tabor Area Combed Out

A comb-out of the Arab villages in the Mt. Tabor area was conducted without incident by military and civilian police early yesterday morning, an Army spokesman announced last night. The operation followed the increased robberies in the area and the theft of some military equipment. Military authorities accompanied the house to house investigation. Twelve suspects were detained for further questioning.

Regarding the incident at Bet Hanun in the Gaza strip on Tuesday, an Army spokesman announced yesterday that there were several exchanges of fire, but that no Israel soldiers were injured. A complaint was submitted by Egypt to the Mixed Armistice Commission and an inquiry committee is to report at the next meeting of a MAC subcommittee.

Lean Year in Egypt

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — Egypt may be threatened with a "great depression" following the fall in raw materials prices, an Egyptian government spokesman warned the ILO Conference here today. The downward trend of cotton prices, he said, have already had a depressing effect on Egypt's economy.

It has been announced in Alexandria that the Egyptian government will float two internal loans totalling L.E.25 million, to finance Government purchase of the season's remaining cotton crop.

Japan Recognizes Nationalist Rule Over All China

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — A high Foreign Ministry authority yesterday confirmed that Japan signed a peace treaty with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government as the Government of all China.

A top official of the Foreign Ministry, Eiji Wajima, in a statement before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday denied that the present Communist Government in China represents a sovereign State. The statement startled Japanese political and business leaders who believed that a "limited" peace was signed with the Nationalists on Formosa. It was thought this "limited" peace would allow Japan to negotiate with Communist China "if and when the proper time came."

Okasaki Confirms

Wajima flatly denied this view. His announcement confirmed vague statements regarding the treaty made earlier by Takeo Shimoda, head of the Foreign Ministry Treaty Bureau, and Shimoda's analysis of the treaty was affirmed by Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki.

A member of the Diet asked Wajima if there was any possibility of signing a peace treaty with the Peking Government. Wajima said: "Unless Communist China is a State there is no possibility of signing a peace treaty with it. The Government of the Republic of China represents China."

He added: "The Republic of China was once master of a two-room house, so to speak. But because of the intrusion of an outsider the master was driven back to one of the two rooms and is living in a smaller space. But he is still master of the whole house."

Talal Snubs Nuri e-Said

LAUSANNE, Thursday (AP). — Nuri e-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, was ostentatiously snubbed by King Talal and his entourage when he arrived at Talal's hotel this afternoon.

When Nuri walked into Talal's hotel Hafez Abdul Hadi, Jordan Chief of Protocol, was seated in the hotel lobby and remained seated without greeting the Premier.

A few moments later, the hotel management received a message from King Talal asking that the Iraqi Premier be transferred from the hotel wing in which the king's suite is located. Nuri Pasha was immediately moved to the other end of the hotel.

By this evening there had been no contact of any kind between Nuri Pasha and King Talal's entourage.

King Talal is expected to return to Jordan before the end of Ramadhan, ANA reported from Lausanne.

20 Injured in Lorry

Twenty persons, including eight children, were injured when an Army lorry overturned on the Hartuv-Bet Guvrin road, returning from the Raziel Kisselov memorial ceremony at Kibbutz Netiv Halamed-heh.

Seven were still in Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem last night. They include Manuel Yonah and Ada Cherniak, both 18, as many others, a girl member of Nahal and three children. None of them was injured seriously. Another passenger, Shmuel Koch, 18, is being treated for a possible spinal injury at the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

See Page 2 Col 2)

Korea War To Continue—Pace

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The continuation of the war in Korea "now appears virtually certain." Army Secretary Frank Pace said last night in a prepared statement to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. The statement was made public today by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Chairman of the group.

Mr. Pace said the Government would have to ask Congress for more men if the war in Korea continued. He did not say how many more of the 3,500,000 men now under arms in the U.S. would be required.

The Army Secretary said: *"We have eight divisions in the Far East and five in Europe. Of the remaining seven in the U.S. we have been able to maintain only one as a strategic reserve, ready and capable of immediate deployment abroad.*

If we are called upon to continue the war in Korea into the fiscal year 1953 (starting July 1) as now appears virtually certain, the support requirements placed on our forces here at home will be greater and their state of readiness correspondingly even less favourable.

ATTACK REPULSED

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter).— U.N. infantry with direct air support today threw back a five-hour attack by a Communist battalion led by tanks on the Korean east central front.

The truce talks were still in abeyance for the second day of a three-day recess called by the U.N. negotiators.

S. Korean Trial Of Assemblymen Opens

PUSAN, Thursday (Reuter).— The court martial of 14 people accused of conspiring with Communists against President Syngman Rhee's administration opened behind closed doors today but was adjourned until Saturday. The adjournment is to enable the defendants, seven members of the National Assembly and seven other civilians, to develop their defence against the indictment read by the prosecution today.

After a protest by foreign news agencies against the exclusion of the press from the court the South Korean Government issued a statement. It did not explain why the four other Assemblymen arrested shortly after President Rhee declared martial law in the Pusan area on May 25 were not at the trial. Government officials said the position of these four men would be clarified soon.

The statement said two representatives each from the U.N. Commission, the Eighth Army, the U.S., British, French and Chinese Nationalist diplomatic missions were present in court.

Describing the trial as the "Communist conspiracy case" the statement said the accused were charged with violation of various regulations of the national security ordinance. "In addition some of the accused are charged with one or more violations of the criminal law including bribery, theft and embezzlement in connection with the Communist conspiracy case," it said.

SHISHAKLY SEEKS BRITISH JETS

Col. Shishakly has officially requested Great Britain to sell him modern arms from its Canal Zone stores, according to the ANA Damascus correspondent.

Ten jet training planes have been requested, in addition to the two received last month, together with spare parts for Sherman tanks.

Stoppage of Rumanian Emigration Reported

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA) — The Rumanian Government has suspended all emigration to Israel, an Associated Press report from Vienna stated today.

The Government has also extended the deportation of unreliable elements to the Brasov district of Transilvania, the report added.

The Foreign Ministry of Haifa had no news last night (Thursday) of the reported stoppage of immigration from Rumania. A spokesman said that in all recent meetings with Rumanian officials they had promised that immigration would continue, and had stressed that there would be no stoppage in the flow of settlement from Rumania to Israel.

The ss. Transilvania, the only ship sailing between Rumania and Israel, brought its last group of immigrants at the beginning of April.

ZIPSTEIN TO LONDON

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (Itim).—Mr. Alexander Zipstein, Government member of the five-man interim committee on the resumption of work at the potash works at Sdom, left by El Al this morning for London for talks on the formation of the new company.

Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, who was due to have left with him, has delayed his departure for a day or two owing to indisposition.

British Criticism Said Unjustified

EDMONTON, Thursday. — British criticism of the handling of the whole Korean situation was "absolutely unjustified," British Defence Minister Lord Alexander said here last night.

The Minister, who arrived in Canada by air from Tokyo, said he was impressed with U.N. teamwork in Korea. He is on his way to Ottawa where he will report to the Canadian Cabinet on the Korean situation.

Lord Alexander told reporters he was struck forcefully by the cooperation among the various small units in Korea, and that the troops fighting there were U.N. forces. "If we ever have to fight a third world war—and I certainly hope we do not — this will provide a sort of dress rehearsal," he said.

Reports from London today said Britain had abandoned plans for participation in the Panmunjom armistice negotiations. The decision was said to have resulted from recommendations received from Lord Alexander.

But the British Government will press South Korean President Syngman Rhee for modification of his attitude toward his opposition.

The U.S. has promised to consult Canada in future before any further splitting of the Canadian contingent in Korea, it was reported in Washington. The U.S. was replying to a formal complaint by Canada last month objecting to the dispatch of Canadian troops to help remove order on the prisoner island of Koje.

Security Council Agrees On Two-Point Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter).—The Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, this month's Security Council Chairman, called Mr. Ernest Gross of the U.S. to order yesterday when he referred to a Russian "campaign of lies" during a debate on germ warfare.

Mr. Gross, answering a mild speech by Mr. Malik which made no references to Russian charges that the U.N. were using germ warfare in Korea, said Russia has never given the U.N. any evidence to support these claims.

Mr. Malik interrupted saying the Soviet resolution before the Council contained no reference to Korea and this subject was therefore not on the agenda. The Council after two hours discussions had agreed on a two point agenda:

1. An appeal to all States to sign a Geneva protocol against the use of gas and bacteriological weapons, and
2. The admission of 14 countries to the U.N.

The Security Council adjourned after agreeing to meet on Friday morning.

KNESSET MEETING ON REPARATIONS

The meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committees, to discuss German reparations, originally scheduled for Tuesday, is to be held at 11 a.m. on Monday. The meeting of the respective subcommittees, which was planned for Monday, will take place instead at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, it was announced yesterday.

Bonn to Offer World Jewry Less than Half

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The West German Government will shortly follow up its offer of 3,000m. marks worth of goods to Israel by an offer of material reparation to the Jewish world organizations, a usually informed source said today.

This offer will probably be somewhere under half of the sum of $500m. claimed by the Jewish organizations. The Government's intention is to offer payment to the organizations indirectly by way of Israel. Like the offer to Israel, it would be exclusively in goods ceded for the reconstruction and development of Israel.

The Israel Government would write these goods up to a special account on behalf of the Jewish world organizations and would itself handle the organizations' claims and be responsible for transfer, if needed, into dollars.

Jacob Altmaier, Social Democrat member of the Bundestag and one of the men responsible for getting the talks with Israel going again after their suspension in April, said today he had no doubt that the Government's offer to Israel would be accepted.

The agreement would be ratified by both partiaments and the goods start moving soon afterwards, he said.

Goldmann Says New Bid Acceptable

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA) — The new German offer for restitution provides an acceptable basis for negotiations and it is hoped that when resumed, they "will be concluded within a relatively short period, and in a satisfactory manner" Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said here today.

He said that the major obstacles to the resumption of negotiations seem to have been cleared away as a result of informal talks in the past weeks with Dr. Adenauer and other members of the Government and Franz Boehm.

BONN IGNORES ARAB LETTER

BONN, Thursday (UP). — A letter from the "Arab Higher Committee for Palestine" warning the German Government and the U.N. that restitution offered to Israel would be used for new "aggression" against the Arabs will be ignored since the Arabs are not a party to the German-Israel talks reopening at The Hague next week, Government sources said here tonight.

The Committee, in its letter addressed from Cairo, proposed instead that the money should be given to Palestinian Arab refugees as compensation for "brutal aggression."

German Socialists Want Unified Restitution

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Social Democratic party has tabled a bill for simplification of all German state laws on internal restitution to Jewish victims of Nazism. At present these laws differ according to states and occupation zones and present a bewildering complexity to Jewish claimants.

Situation in Tunisia Said 'Serious But Not Dangerous'

The situation in Tunisia following last Saturday's anti-Jewish riots is "serious, but not dangerous," according to the latest report received by the Jewish Agency, a spokesman declared yesterday in Jerusalem.

Noting that both the French and Tunisian nationalists were "interested in the Jews there," the Agency spokesman reported that the Tunisians had claimed the disturbances were "a provocation." He reiterated that there has no emigration movement among the Jews in Tunis itself, although there was a greater desire to come to Israel among the approximately 25,000 Jews in the interior.

Recognizing this development, the Executive has decided to raise the preferential age limit from 35 to 40. This will also apply to Jews in southern Morocco. About 7-800 emigrants are expected monthly from both these places, the spokesman said.

Immigration from Hungary

The spokesman expressed the belief that 300 Hungarian Jews will emigrate next month to Israel. These are part of the 3,000 provided for in the agreement with Budapest. Another group of 400 Persian Jews, including youth groups, are also expected in July.

The spokesman disclosed that the Agency Executive in New York had reports of the "great damage" being done to the official fund-raising drive by Israel residents who send letters to payees unknown to them in the U.S. begging for food and other contributions.

It was also announced that Mr. Beri Locker, Co-Chairman of the Agency, had cabled the Executive's congratulations to Rabbi Irving Miller, newly-elected President of the Zionist Organization of America. In answer to a question, the spokesman said that the issue of the Z.O.A. support of the Israel General Zionists is an internal problem, and noted that the Zionist bodies abroad were autonomous.

(See Ben Gurion's Greetings—Pg. 3)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

An S.A.S. plane which took off from Lydda yesterday for Tokyo returned last night from Alaska as a result of engine trouble. The 18 passengers were lodged in the airport hotel.

Horowitz Gets Year for Manslaughter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Dr. M. Horowitz, 52, a local gynaecologist, was cleared of the murder charge against him and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for manslaughter by the District Court today. He was released in IL.1,000 bail pending appeal.

The Court found illegal the abortion he had performed on a young member of Kibbutz Hanita. In the process he had injured her, causing her death four days later. The Court rejected the prosecution's charge that the accused failed to hospitalise the patient in order to escape discovery of and punishment for the abortion on which the murder charge was based.

The claim of the Defence that the patient had died because she had not been treated in the Rothschild Hospital with the "common skill and knowledge" required by the law, was also rejected.

After the Court had given its judgment, the District Attorney, Mr. L. Rabinovitz, asked for the strictest punishment for the offence, the "second most serious in the criminal code." The sentence should serve as a warning that such offences could not go unpunished, he said.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Y. Kaisermann, strongly objected to the mention of the earlier charge. He asked for the utmost leniency for the accused, who, he said, had already been severely punished by losing his license.

In passing sentence, the Court said that the accused had been under detention for four months on a murder charge to which there had been no basis. They felt it their duty to appeal to the legislator to reconsider the law on abortion in order to prevent a re-occurrence of such tragedies.

The Court was composed of Judges Y. Assaf, President, M. Shamai and D. Gubernik.

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s.s. ABRAHAM GRANTZ leaving Haifa for the United States today.
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Social & Personal

Mr. Michael Comay, Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Arieh Levavi, Director of the Ministry's West European Division, have been appointed Assistant Director Generals of the Ministry.

Heitor Villa-Lobos, the Brazilian composer, left by El Al yesterday after a six-day visit to Israel at the invitation of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra which he conducted in a concert of his work.

Mr. Max Stackman, Co-President of the Federation of General Zionists in Argentina and Mrs. Stackman, have arrived from Buenos Aires for a short stay in Israel.

The Turkish football team returned home by special El Al plane yesterday morning after playing three matches against local teams, all of which were won by the Israel sides. The plane returned to the afternoon with the Israel light athletics team, which had played a Turkish team in Ankara.

Josef Tal has left for Europe, where he will lecture on and perform both his own music and that of other Israel composers.

The Teachers Training College named after the late Eliezer Shein was dedicated in Givat Hashlosha yesterday, in the presence of the Minister of Education, Professor Benzion Dinaburg.

The Howard-Arnold Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, through Dr. Joseph L. Melnick, of the Yale University Medical School, has presented a cooling unit for a centrifuge in the Department of Virology at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

Prof. Jude H. Quastel, of McGill University, Canada, is to speak on "Synthetic Soil Conditionals and Soil Structure" at the Haifa Technion at 5 o'clock on Sunday.

The Armon Cinema in Jerusalem last night celebrated its first anniversary with a special performance for invited guests of the film "Farewell to Yesterday," an interesting documentary of the period from Versailles to Bikini.

A meeting of the French Immigrants Association will be held at the Cafe Bouzaa in Tel Aviv at 8.30 on Sunday evening.

A general meeting of the Jerusalem Journalists' Association will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Association's offices.

The Armon David Cinema in Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, is opening this week with a series of performances of "La Ronde" for invited guests. The official opening for the public will take place on Saturday night.

BIRTHS

FRANK—To Agi, wife of Sgan Aluf (ret) Frank—a son, Amos.
RAMATI—To Esther (nee Dunkowski) wife of Sgan Aluf Shaul Ramati on June 19 at the Sha'are Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem— a daughter, Pnina.
SOPPER—To Aliahu (nee Eichengreen), wife of Eliahu Sopher, 18 Harman Drive, London N.W.2—a daughter.

Moslems Celebrate Leilat el Kader

Moslems throughout the world celebrated Leilat el Kader last night, the "Night of Power." According to tradition, Mohammed began writing the Koran on that night. Believers spent the night praying in mosques, because the Koran says that on this night the Gates of Heaven are open wide and the angels descend.

The month of Ramadhan, of which Leilat el Kader is the 27th night, will come to an end on Monday with Id el Fitr, when the month-long daily fast is broken.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Brotmann, near Zion Cinema, 3374. Zicharon Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191. Tomorrow: Rokacha, 28 David Yellin, 2786. Rayzik, Rehavia, 5662.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3902. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Sneh, 33 Ha'allyah, 4993. Akiva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717. Hadassah, Hashava, 67684. Levi (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 2, 80104. Tomorrow: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3576. Devora, 26 Abad Ha'am, 4136. Hashomronim, 110 Yehuda Halevi, Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 66543. Frenkel, 28 King George, 3721. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. Brist (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 3, 80233. Tomorrow: Levinger Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 66543. Greenberg, 46 King George, 62643. Hashomronim, 110 Yehuda Halevi, Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. Brist (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 3, 80233. Ramat Gan: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. Tomorrow: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. Givatayim: Nogga, opp. fire brigade. Tomorrow: Maozuker, Bercohev Qtr.

HAIFA: New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. Rapaport, 29 Herzl, 3696. Tomorrow: Wadi Nisnas, 28 Eliezr, 4197. Magen David, 13 Gruzia, 4326. Kiryat Motzkin, today and tomorrow: Morzkin, 7202. Mt. Carmel, tomorrow: Morish, 45 Magist, 3929.

EMERGENCY OPTICIANS

TEL AVIV: this afternoon, Bevlen, 29 Nahlat Benyamin. Giter, 32 Zamenhof.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
SHORTLY
"Faust"
appearance of the guest
MARTIN LAWRENCE
of the Covent Garden
Opera in London.
TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, June 24. 8 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
TEL AVIV Habimah
Thursday, June 26. 8 p.m.
Fledermaus
Operette in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Cast:
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
Conductor:

Auxiliary Farms Have Justified Our Hopes

The auxiliary farms in the suburbs and in the new immigrant settlements have justified our hopes, says "Davar" (Histadrut). For the first time, a green carpet surrounds many new villages and the food situation is steadily improving. All these plots must be irrigated, however, and the lack of pipes seriously threatens their existence. This applies to new settlements where water is found locally and cannot be used for lack of pipes. In many places, vegetable plants have died for lack of water, and even the settlers' goodwill cannot overcome this handicap.

At one time, pipes were not used in agriculture, but "Davar" doubts whether "we can put the clock back to that time." The main reason for the shortage is the lack of foreign currency, but it must be realized that irrigation is one of the basic needs of our national economy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Development should do everything in its power to obtain a supply of pipes for the autumn.

'Class Hatred' Charge

"Haboker" (General Zionist) complains about the neglect of the single branch of our economy which provides an annual foreign currency income: citrus fruit. "Motivated by class hatred," representatives of the working class parties have sabotaged the efforts of the citrus growers who have miraculously preserved and maintained their groves and "given them to the State as a present," the paper claims.

The same applies to owners of vineyards who were pioneers of industry and our first exporters. The "class conscious sector," however, feels an irresistible urge to dominate this field too. Grapes not used for wine presses which are three times as expensive — have become a monopoly of the "leftists." We have been told that they now demand foreign currency allocations for new wine presses, although we already have enough of them and grapes are imported from Cyprus to keep them working.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) praises the "brotherly tie uniting its members in town and country" and which was expressed by its urban members who helped the kibbutzim in the time of a dire shortage of working hands. The paper notes with satisfaction the favourable reception of the idea by "Davar," but "Omer" (Histadrut pointed daily) criticises Mapam policy for "bringing volunteers from a great distance" instead of employing new immigrants from nearby ma'barot."

The paper says Mapam's opposition to hired labour must be well known to the editors of "Omer" who were looking for an opportunity to incite the new immigrants against Mapam.

Suggested Talks

A correspondent in "Hador" (Mapai) welcomes the statement by several Mapam leaders that they were opposed only to the Mapai leadership and not to the Mapai rank and file. He said Mapam leaders should meet this rank and file and address it directly. Of particular interest would be Dr. Moshe Sneh talking on "My impressions of Soviet Russia in 1940" (he published an anti-Soviet leaflet after escaping from Russia in 1940); Mr. M. Oren on "My Experiences in Czechoslovakia" (this talk might be delayed for technical reasons); Mr. Nahumi, foreign editor of "Al Hamishmar," on "The Work of the British Intelligence Service in the Balkans" (Mr. Nahumi was named a British intelligence agent in the Kostov trial); Mr. A. Shlonsky on "Trotsky" (he translated several of his works); Mr. Y. Tabenkin on "Tito" (he has favoured the Yugoslav leader on several occasions); Messrs. M. Bader and S. Flapan on "Our Trip around the People's Democracies" (they were sent to help Mr. Oren and got only as far as Vienna).

Food Inspectors Powers Of Arrest Limited

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Ministry of Commerce inspectors may only arrest a person if he is to be brought before a police officer or a Magistrate for formal remand in custody, Magistrate Y. Zohar ruled here yesterday. He ordered Arye Kordrekzler, a dairy farmer of Kfar Sumeil here, released on IL.2,000 bail. The accused had been held in custody by inspectors for 48 hours.

The inspectors told the court that Kordrekzler was detained on June 15 when a search of his premises allegedly revealed that he had been engaged in the illegal production of butter and cream. overturned a churn of cream. He was detained by Police summoned by the inspectors and released on IL.200 bail by a Magistrate on the next day.

He was immediately detained again by Food Control inspectors for further investigations, and held until yesterday when, upon the request of his advocate, Mr. Y. A. Hake, he was brought before Magistrate Zohar for release on bail. Mr. Hake claimed that inspectors had neither the jurisdiction nor the powers of policemen. His client, therefore, could not be held in custody by inspectors. This claim was upheld by the Magistrate.

Kisselov Memorial Established

The establishment of several memorial libraries and prizes were announced at the unveiling ceremony of an obelisk in memory of Raziel Kisselov yesterday at Kibbutz Netiv Ha'Lamed-Heh in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Dr. B. Ben Yehuda, former Director General of the Ministry of Education, announced that the Kisselov (Av-Razi) family had set up a music room of 700 records, gramophone and music books, at the Nahal school. A reading room for Hebrew literature will be opened at the Rehavia Secondary School in Jerusalem and a library of drama and art books will be set up at the Herzlia Secondary School in Tel Aviv.

Europe Got 300 Naval Craft Since 1949

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday (USIS). — The U.S. has transferred more than 300 naval vessels from the reserve fleet to its allies since the Mutual Defence Assistance Programme was organized in 1949.

A survey concluded last week showed that most of the naval vessels, all reconditioned in U.S. naval shipyards before delivery, were sent to France, Greece, The Netherlands, Italy, Turkey and the Republic of Korea.

A major vessel involved in the transfer is the 12,000-ton aircraft carrier Langley, which was refitted and transferred to France. The Langley is capable of handling about 45 aircraft. France has also received 12 destroyer escorts and two frigates; Greece four frigates, two destroyers and six motor gunboats; Holland, six destroyer escorts. Holland also received an aircraft carrier, destroyers and submarines from Great Britain.

Italy has received two destroyer escorts and a destroyer tender, while Turkey received four modern submarines, when the programme was launched, and has since received four destroyers and ten other minor craft. Britain also sent several destroyers and submarines to Turkey.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Farewell to Yesterday.
EDEN: Go for Broke. Today at 3.30: Mystery Street.
EDISON: State Secret. Today at 3: Dona Diabla.
ORION: Captain Horatio Horablower. Today at 3.30: Secret of Coyote Lake.
SEMADAR: Blue Angel (6.30 and 8.30 p.m.)
STUDIO: Our Very Own (9.15 p.m. only). Also today at 3.
Y.M.C.A.: Stormy Weather. Today at 4 p.m. and tomorrow at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ZION: It's a Great Feeling.

Pine, Eucalyptus Forests Have Industrial Future

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Local pine and eucalyptus forests are large enough to supply a steady flow of raw material to a cellulose factory. It is only because the proper industrial methods of using the local pulp are as yet in laboratory stages that the erection of such a factory must be postponed, according to Dr. Menahem Levin, of the Research Council.

The Jerusalem Pine, the most common tree in the hills here, contains 57 per cent cellulose, and the eucalyptus of the type common here contains about 47 per cent. Another plant which is supposed to have a high cellulose content is the Juncus which grows wild in the saline soils of the Arabah plain, while reeds from the Huleh swamp, poplars, acacias and Galilee ocks are also being examined, Dr. Levin said.

It is estimated that by regular thinning of pine woods 10,000 tons of pulp can be provided annually for industrial purposes. The Jerusalem Pine (better known abroad as the Aleppo Pine) had been planted in large numbers by the Jewish National Fund; some 1.2m. in 1951 alone. Its pulp is of very good quality and should be suitable for rayon. The eucalyptus pulp, while less rich in cellulose than the pine, has the advantage of growing very quickly.

Not much is known about the Juncus, except that it thrives on salt water. It is a bushy perennial, about two metres high, whose cellulose content is not very high, but similar plants in North Africa are transformed into a good quality paper. Samples of the Juncus are to be sent to Great Britain for a commercial test.

WHERE TO GO

JERUSALEM

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Romema Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.
8-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Art Library, Bezalel Museum.
9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-5 (also tomorrow): Sambetris Tombs.
10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Sculptures by Frank de Miranda, Also: Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Wetter-Levy, Artists' House.
11.30-12.30: Films Shows of Israel Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

10-4 (also tomorrow): 1) Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Avraham Ofanim (Shamai). 2) Exhibition of Applied Art in Israel. 3) Contemporary English Lithographs. Museum.

HAIFA

8-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library —Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1 (also tomorrow): Commercial Art Exhibition of Swiss Posters. Municipal Museum.
4-6 (tomorrow 10-1; 4-6): Exhibition of paintings by Alisa Beck — Artist's House, 32 Rehov Hahar.

TOMORROW

TEL AVIV

8.30: "Volpone," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.
9: "Lady Precious Stream," Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem.

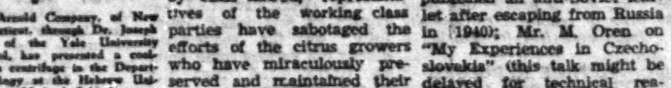
RAMAT GAN

8 p.m: Li-La-Le Theatre, Rama Hall. Sensational Revue: "Dinner Is Served."

CORRECTION

In the case of Mr. Egon Yaari (Haifa) of Tel Aviv, who is accused of practising dentistry without a licence, Dr. Yosef Grossman, representing the Dentists' Association, did not state that the accused "had no academic qualifications," as reported in This Post.

Mr. Ezra Levi, who testified in the case, was not a patient of the accused.



10th Subscription Concert

TEL AVIV: "Gal Ron" Amphitheatre, at 8 p.m.
SUNDAY June 22—Series 2
Single tickets obtainable at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-2, 4-8, and at the "Gal Ron" Box Office on evening of concert.
Special buses as from 7 p.m. from Dizengoff Square (corner Rehov Ben-Ami), and after the concert from the Amphitheatre.

HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
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SUNDAY, JUNE 22, at 9,
Exhibition Hall, Municipality Bldg.,
RECORDED CONCERT
Jascha Heifetz, VIOLINIST
DE FALLA: Jota
SARASATE: Bizcayan Andaluza
KREISLER: Recitativo and Scherzo
LALO: Symphonie Espagnole (Excerpts)
BINDING: Suite for violin and orchestra
DINICU—HEIFETZ: Hora Staccato — N.B.C. String Orchestra, Conductor: A. Toscanini.
BOCCHERINI: Quartet in D-Major
Jascha Heifetz, violinist,
New York Philharmonic Orchestra
BRAHMS: Finale, Concerto in D-Major.
ADMISSION FREE
Secure your tickets (free) in advance at Fevrier Hall or Morish Bldg. offices.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.10 p.m. today and ends at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshuron Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit. Minha Gdola, 1 p.m.; Minha, 7.00 p.m.; Arvit, 8.25 p.m.
Ezrat Yisroel (Gur Bobretzk): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shakrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ashkel Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bentsin.
Jerusalem Baptists Congregations: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shakrit, 6.15 p.m.
Beit Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shakrit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 1.15 & 7.40 p.m.
Beit Shivat Zion (74 Balfour St.): Tonight: 7.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shakrit: 8 a.m.; Minha, 7.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Persian House): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shakrit, 8.15 a.m.
Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shakrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 9 p.m.

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (near to Hadassah A). 8.15, 6.30 H.C. 7.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. M. Kosmala.
St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. B.S. 3 p.m. Rev. Scott-Morrison.
Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.
Christian Evangelical Service (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.
Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: 2) German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.
Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.
American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Rehov Hatikva): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Grabenhofer.
Bible Emergency Mission Assemblies of God, Mamilla Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. L.T. Pearson).
Y.M.C.A.: Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eliot St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S., 10 a.m. B.S., 7 p.m. Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2773.
St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4: M.S. 10 a.m. B.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S., 10 a.m. B.S. 6.30 p.m. Rev. S. Leigh (P.O.B. 1797).
Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Herzl St., P.O.B. 1359). Rev. Per Faye Hansen: Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: 8.15, 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.) 8.15, 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 1.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 2 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr B.D.

WIGHTMAN CUP CLEAN-SWEEP FOR U.S.

By BEN PHELGAR, A.P. Sports Correspondent

The United States outclassed Britain in seven straight matches to retain the big silver Wightman Cup tennis trophy at Wimbledon, England, last week-end.

America's best four women tennis players lost only one set in the two-day competition as they scored their fifth clean sweep in the 29 year history of the Cup.

Doris Hart, the Wimbledon champion, who will be defending her title at the same venue this month, clinched the Cup when she beat Mars. Jean Walker-Smith, 7/5, 6/2. The U.S. had won two singles and a doubles match the previous day. But the reluctant British waited until 17 year old Maureen Connolly, the American champion, had beaten Mrs. Jean Rinkel, 9/7, 6/2, in the second match of the day before they handed over the Cup.

Shirley Fry, of Akron, Ohio, followed the presentation ceremony with a 6/0, 7/5 triumph over Susan Partridge, the British Hard Courts champion, and then Miss Connolly teamed up with Louise Brough to complete the "whitewash" with a 6/0, 6/3 success against Pat Ward and Mrs. Joy Mottram. In the earlier matches Miss Hart defeated Mrs. Rinkel, 6/3, 6/3; Miss Connolly dropped the only American set before she beat Mrs. Walker-Smith, 3/6, 6/1, 7/5; and Miss Hart and Miss Fry gained a 8/6, 6/4 doubles victory over Mrs. Rinkel and Miss Partridge.

The U.S. has won the Cup in every series since 1931, twenty times in all. The British have won it four times.

Mercedes Benz Cars Place First at Le Mans

German Mercedes Benz cars were placed first and second in the Le Mans 24 hours sports car endurance race here on Sunday, with a British Nash-Healey third and an American Cunningham fourth.

The winning Mercedes Benz, driven by Hermann Lang and Fritz Riess, did more than 276 laps and covered 3,733 kilometres at an average speed of 156 km. p.h. This was a record time.

The following places cars and drivers, and laps behind the winners were: 2) Theo Helfrich and Helmuth Miedermeyer (Germany), Mercedes Benz, one lap; 3) Leslie Johnson and Tommy Wisdom, (Britain), Nash-Healey, 15 laps; 4) Briggs Cunnigham and William Spear (U.S.), Cunnigham, 25 laps; 5) Gino Valenzano and Umberto Gaspiglioni (Italy), Lancia, 29 laps; 6) Andre Simon and Lucien Vicent (France), Ferrari, 30 laps; 7) Peter Clarke and Jack Scott (Britain), Aston-Martin, 32 laps; 8) Felice Bonetto and Enrico Anselmi (Italy), 32 laps. Only 17 of the 57 sports cars competing finished.

Political Complaint At Helsinki

Yao Teng-Stan, Communist China's Charge d'Affaires in Helsinki, complained at a Press conference there on Sunday that Communist China has not been invited to the Olympic Games by the International Olympic Committee. As early as February he approached both the Finnish and the International Olympic Committees, demanding that Communist China be permitted to enter the Games. He stressed that Communist China represents one fourth of the world population.

French Horse Wins Ascot Gold Cup

ASCOT, Thursday (Reuter). — A French horse, trained in England, today won Royal Ascot's richest prize, the Gold Cup, from an international field. The winner, Acquino II, was ridden by Champion jockey Gordon Richards.

U.S. Baseball Results

NEW YORK, June 13. — Baseball scores and standings today:

National League

Boston 11, Pittsburgh 2
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1
St. Louis 15, Brooklyn 10
New York-Cincinnati (postponed, rain).

American League

Boston 7, St. Louis 5
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 4
Cleveland 7, Washington 4
New York 3, Detroit 0.

Standings of the clubs:

National League

	W	L	Pct		W	L	Pct
Brooklyn	35	14	.714	Cincinnati	24	27	.471
N. Y.	31	17	.646	Boston	20	29	.408
Chicago	32	19	.627	Phil'phia	19	29	.396
St. Louis	27	26	.509	Pittsburgh	14	41	.255

American League

	W	L	Pct		W	L	Pct
N. Y.	28	18	.609	Wash'ton	24	24	.500
Boston	31	21	.596	Phil'phia	21	24	.467
Cleve'd	31	22	.585	St. Louis	23	30	.434
Chicago	27	25	.519	Detroit	15	36	.294

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The Day the Earth Stood Still
The Strangest Science-Fiction story ever filmed.
Starring: Michael RENNIE
Patricia NEAL ★ Hugh MARLOWE
Excerpts from the Press:
Daily Herald: An exciting piece of celestial adventure.
Evening News: By far the most thoughtful, amusing and best produced of the new science-fiction movies.
Daily Mirror: A thrilling fantasy out of this world and first class entertainment.
At the ORAH THEATRE, Haifa from tomorrow.

"ESTHER" Cinema, TEL AVIV
proudly presents starting tomorrow, Saturday, June 21
M.G.M.'s 'THE MAGNIFICENT YANKEE'
starring LOUIS CALHERN and ANN HARDING
Story of a man who wrote the nation's laws . . .
and lived its love songs!

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Applications are invited for vacancies on the permanent staff:—
1. Mechanical Engineers for design of pumping plant installations (three)
2. Engineers — Draughtsmen for the design of steel and concrete pipe lines (three)
3. Engineers — Quantity Surveyors for taking off, abstracting, preparation of stores list and tender documents (five)
4. Senior Draughtsman, for general planning work (one)
Apply for interview in writing, or personally, to the Secretary of the Technical Department, 19 Rehov Aliya, Tel Aviv.

ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY
Registration for Vocational Schools
Additional courses in the following subjects will be opened at military schools and workshops for the 1952/53 school year:—

Haifa District	Tel Aviv District
Courses	
aircraft mechanics, riggers, armourers, electric and flying equipment technicians, radio and electronics.	Heavy mechanical equipment drivers, technical draughtsmanship, general mechanical engineering, wireless mechanics.
Additional Privileges:	
Full board, lodging (if needed), medical treatment, uniform, services, etc.	Lunches, tuition similar to secondary vocational schools system.
Scholarships to successful candidates and a Government graduation certificate.	
Conditions for Registration:	
Age: 16; 5-6 years secondary school education at least.	Minimum age for subject a) and b) — 18 years; subject c) — 16 years; subject d) — 14 years. Education: eight classes of elementary school at least.
Medical examination and psychological tests.	
Period of Studies:	
Practically 12 continuous months.	Subject a) and c) — 1 year; subject b) — 2 years; subject d) — 3 years.
Studying Fees:	
IL. 250 a year including boarding; IL. 125 a year including lodging.	Boarding without lodging, IL. 150 a year.

Registration:
At the Liaison Offices of the Liaison Offices of the Ministry of Defence — beginning June 16, 1952 until July 17, 1952 between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 3-4 p.m.

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
Cameras and accessories. Films kept green by keep chilled stock. Special service for tourist shooters. Agfa, Ilford, Photosky. Exclusive sales, Publicity, sale and exchange of 35 mm.
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TEL. 9137 HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

	*A	B	C	D
Mr. Cass'm	29	23	31	31
Haifa Port	—	30	15	28
Nathanya	29	20	27	27
Hadera	7-	20	29	29
Lydda Airport	33	17	33	33
Jerusalem	29	30	30	30
Beersheba	31	—	334	34

*A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

THE S.S. NEGBAH returned to Haifa Port on Wednesday with a stowaway, after having sailed 12 miles out to sea. The stowaway, a Kurd named Mato who arrived in the ship the previous day, had no documents and could not be identified.

* * *

AN INFILTRATOR on his way from Gaza to Hebron was caught by a resident of a settlement in the South yesterday.

* * *

A THREE-DAY exhibition of weaving will open at the Professional Sewing School of Bet Hakalsetsor in Jerusalem on Saturday.

RAPE SUSPECT HELD

Yona Mizrahi, 22, of the Zuchron Yosef quarter, was ordered detained for 15 days by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Cohen yesterday on suspicion of raping a woman in the grove behind the YMCA.

Three weeks ago a woman was raped in the grove, and a fortnight ago another woman escaped only after struggling with her attacker. Both women allegedly identified him at an identification parade. He was caught by a police trap in the grove.

The suspect has been married for three years.

Women Faint in Queues

Long queues were to be seen all-day yesterday at Jerusalem shops which were distributing diapers and sheets to pregnant women.

A number of incidents occurred at some shops and police were forced to restore order. Some of the women fainted while waiting under the hot sun for several hours and were given first aid by the Magen David Adom.

Public Reminded On Note Exchange

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Issue Department of the Bank Leumi has reminded the public that all old banknotes including those of IL.1 and 500 pruta denominations must be changed for new notes by June 23, when the old notes will cease to be legal tender.

The Dan bus cooperative stated today that drivers would not accept old notes after next Sunday evening.

An Israel resident from Ramat Gan returning to Lydda Airport from Vienna this morning was detained for investigation when a number of envelopes containing a total of IL.800 in old IL.5 and IL.10 banknotes were found in his possession, after he had told the authorities that he had no local currency. He later told the police that he had been given the money by a Rabbi in Vienna who had asked him to hand the money over to a charitable institution here.

TOURIST FOUND GUILTY OF MONEY SMUGGLING

HAIFA, Thursday. — Found guilty of smuggling $6,000 into the country on May 27, Martha Sternfeld, 51, a tourist from Portugal, was fined IL.500 here. Mr. M. Colien the Magistrate, also ordered that the dollars be handed to the Treasury for a decision on their fate.

A Customs police constable testified that the accused had failed to declare the dollars which were later found hidden in her underwear. Some of them were also sewn into her corset.

Personal Notices

I hereby wish to thank all those who expressed their sympathy — orally, by letter or through the press, on the death of my beloved husband

ALBERT B. BRASSARD ז"ל

Haya Brassard, Haifa.

The death took place yesterday morning, June 19, of our beloved husband, father, and brother

HERMANN BERLANT

The funeral will take place at 10 a.m. today from the Rothschild Hospital.

HAIFA.

The Israel offices of The Holland Bank Union regret to announce the untimely death of a member of the management

Mr. Herman Berlant

and express their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Management and Staff of the HOLLAND BANK UNION

PM Congratulates New ZOA President

A message of congratulations was cabled yesterday by the Prime Minister to Rabbi Irving Miller on his election as President of the Z.O.A. Mr. Ben Gurion took the opportunity of outlining his views on the relationship of American Zionists with the State. He wrote:

As a Zionist whose ties with the Zionist movement in America go back to 1915, I wish to congratulate you and the Zionist Organization of America on your election and on the fine spirit displayed by both the majority and the minority groups in the convention.

Close and effective cooperation of all members of the Z.O.A. and all other sections of the Zionist movement in the U.S. is needed now more than ever before. The differences that exist between them are utterly insignificant as compared with what unites them. The whole Zionist movement, irrespective of trend, party and organization, must concentrate on the essential demands of the hour: to promote the unity of the Jewish people and of American Jewry, to foster Hebrew education and to intensify the personal contact of students and other persons with the new life in Israel.

There is an urgent need to mobilize pioneers and professional men and to raise the financial means to help build up our State: to develop its economy, culture and security, so that Israel may become a pillar of strength and a source of pride to every Jew throughout the world and a beacon of light to all who strive for the freedom of man and for peace among nations.

In the Zionist movement, as in any other democratic force, differences of opinion are inevitable and legitimate. Every Jew, wherever he may be, has a right to criticise what is being done in Israel and to express his views on all problems affecting the State. But only he who lives here and so identifies himself personally with the fate of the State, is in a position to shape directly its life and policies by participating in the election of our parliamentary representatives and our Government.

I am very happy to note that the misunderstanding which formerly prevailed in this respect among the ranks of the Z.O.A. was at last cleared up at your last convention.

Although a Zionist in America does not identify himself personally with Israel, he can and should have a stake in the building of our State and promoting its welfare. The partnership between the World Zionist Organization and the State of Israel is founded on common and basic tasks: the absorption of Jewish immigration, the development of the country, the promotion of Hebrew culture, the strengthening of Israel's security and peace and the enhancement of the prestige and ideals of Israel throughout the world.

We are at present making supreme efforts towards achieving our economic independence and there is good hope that these will be crowned with success. This will demand great exertions and faithful service on the part of each one of us here, whether workmen or farmers, manufacturers or capitalists, scientists or scholars. It will also demand the increasing participation of the whole of the Jewish people, particularly of American Jewry.

I wish you and all your associates full success towards promoting close cooperation in American Zionism, strengthening the unity of American Jewry and mobilizing all its resources for the fulfilment of the great tasks which history has imposed on our generation."

Charges Against Haifa Port 'Exaggerated'

HAIFA, Thursday. — "Haifa Port's shortcomings have been greatly distorted and exaggerated by all the bodies that have grown rich on the Port since 1948, but the Port and its Labour are a proud achievement," the Haifa Labour Council secretary told the Port Inquiry Commission here last night.

He thought that the Port structure should be changed and a manager, not an authority, should be appointed. The greatest failing of the Port was the fact that it was under the direction of the Communications Ministry in Jerusalem, he added. Bodies like the Port and the railway cannot stand bureaucracy and they should have full executive authority. He favoured a civilian guard under the Port Authority. This type of force would know the Port's working needs whereas the police have other duties to perform as well.

A Solel Boneh representative said that reports of Port thefts had been purposely exaggerated since they had international importance, and the Port was no worse than other places that had been affected by the wave of corruption that was passing over the country. He explained that the demurrage charges had been incurred because ships had to be chartered at a moment's notice, on any terms, to replenish the country's larder in times of emergency.

Talk of nationalizing Solel Boneh was "imaginary", he continued, because the company regarded itself as the Government's working arm, operating in the national interest, irrespective of profit considerations. "Solel Boneh is a national instrument," he said.

MIST BLANKETS AIRPORT

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (Itim). — Thick mist blanketed the airport here for several hours early this morning and caused two aircraft, an S.A.S plane on its way from Europe to the Far East, and a K.L.M. aircraft bound for Lydda, to land at Nicosia and wait there until the mist dispersed later in the morning.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Grapes: 250 grams. Kof 30, temporary, 36, zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11. Valencias or grapefruits: 1 kg., Kof 57, all zones. Potatoes: 2 kg., Yod 45, temporary, 47, zone 6.

Courts' Powers Defined In Insanity Cases

The High Court yesterday invalidated a decision of the Tel Aviv Magistrate, Mr. J. Ben Hanoch, to have Dr. A. Salomon examined by a psychiatrist, because the Magistrate's record showed no justification for such a ruling.

Dr. Salomon was tried last May for having caused his wife bodily injury. While cross-examining her, Dr. Salomon threatened, according to the records, that he would not be responsible for his future conduct if he were not readmitted to his flat. The Magistrate then decided, on the basis of the accused's behaviour, to order a psychiatric examination.

The Magistrate could have ordered the detention of the accused at the pleasure of the Minister of Justice, if it appeared to him that the accused was insane. The High Court now ruled that the record showed the accused was only nervous and excited. His behaviour, therefore, did not warrant so serious a decision.

The Court also directed the attention of the legislature to the fact that the law was not explicit about the powers of the Judge when he has a basis for believing, but is not quite certain, that an accused is insane.

To clarify the law in the interim, Justices Olshan and Assaf declared that in such a case the Judge could take no action. Release on bail could be cancelled by a Judge and arrest re-ordered for a number of reasons. The suspicion that an accused was insane was not among these reasons. Since such a decision involved grave consequences, it was not to be made unless the law explicitly permitted it.

Justice Witkon, however, ruled that when serious doubt existed as to sanity, the Judge might order the arrest of the accused and recommend that the prison authorities have him examined.

Insult Case Quashed

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Itim). — A sentence of 14 days imprisonment imposed on an official of the Jewish Agency's Technical Department by the Magistrate's Court here last October was quashed on appeal by the District Court here today.

The official, Haim Pines, of Tel Aviv, had been found guilty of insulting a policeman by calling him a "rag" and saying he would be dismissed from the force when the policeman had stopped him for cutting in while driving his car before a bus in Rehov Aliya here.

The court ruled that the policeman in his evidence in the lower court, had failed to mention the insult in court until after his own statement of the matter had been read to the accused.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO MURDER WIFE AT 77

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A 77-year old man was remanded in custody for 15 days by Magistrate Z. Waldman here today, charged with the attempted murder of his wife.

According to the police, the man, Zvi Kugel, tried to murder his wife, Sarah, in their flat at 138 Sderot Rothschild here last Tuesday by hitting her over the head with a pointed instrument. Mrs. Kugel's condition is not serious.

The accused told the Court that the reason for his action was an "intimate" one which he was not prepared to divulge in public.

HISTADRUT REJECTS T.A. WORKERS' DEMANDS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut Executive's Central Committee today rejected the demand of employees of the Tel Aviv Municipality for increased wages. The Committee, by a majority vote, accepted the Government stand that wages of Municipal employees should be the same as those of the Government service.

SUNDAY will be the last day of the week in secondary schools.

Farm Produce Up by 200p.c.

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — At the annual meeting of Tenne, the marketing cooperative of private cooperative farmers at Sde Warburg today, Mr. Yehuda Behor, Tenne manager, reported a 200 per cent increase in farm produce since the establishment of the State.

All local vegetable requirements could be supplied by local farmers, he said. A further increase in output was possible if the Government helped to obtain machinery and granted loans.

During the past year, the 50 villages linked to Tenne had marketed 53m. eggs, 630 tons of poultry and 9,000 tons of vegetables and had a turnover of IL. 2.5m, he said.

Dr. H. Fender, M.K., called for urgent efforts to make the country independent of all agricultural imports. He demanded the lifting of all controls on farm products.

CAR REGISTRATION 'SATISFACTORY'

TEL AVIV Thursday. — The registration of private cars for the two-day a week compulsory immobilization is progressing satisfactorily, Mr. M. Bar, Controller of Road Transport, told *The POST* today.

The head of the District Traffic Police here, Mr. L. Koppel, said tonight, however, that only a few hundred drivers had registered at the police station. Taxi drivers had decided to register collectively tomorrow for Friday and Saturday as rest days.

Tel Aviv District Police have been temporarily reinforced by cadets of the police central training depot who have been receiving practical training in the city. They can be distinguished by their smart appearance and the white band on their caps.

Joseph Meets Bar Assoc. President

A meeting described by the Bar Association as "cordial" took place between the outgoing Minister of Justice, Dr. Dov Joseph, and Mr. A. Weinschal, President of the Bar Association, in Jerusalem yesterday.

It will be recalled that the refusal of the Minister to accept some of the Bar's nominees to the Legal Council was the cause of friction between the advocates and Dr. Joseph.

Although no concrete conclusions were arrived at, a member of the Bar Association Executive said he was more confident now that as soon as the new Minister assumed office, the issue would be settled favourably.

PROTESTING NEW IMMIGRANTS SACKED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Several of the new immigrants of the Bat Yam *ma'bara*, who demonstrated for housing in front of the Jewish Agency offices here yesterday, were today dismissed from their jobs, the Chairman of the *ma'bara* Local Committee told *The Post* today.

Mr. E. Ben Ari, head of the Bat Yam Local Council, said that six of the Council's temporary employees, who participated in the demonstration and did not appear at their jobs, were this morning told to apply to the local Labour Exchange for new positions.

"The Bat Yam economy cannot suffer because of demonstrations against the Jewish Agency," Mr. Ben Ari said.

HOUSES PAYMENT DEADLINE EXTENDED

Applicants who have been approved for the Popular Housing Scheme will be given another 20-days to make the second payment of IL.400. Following requests from applicants, it was decided to lengthen the payment period from 30-days after the receipt of the acceptance notice to 50-days.

EL AL BOARD

Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, has notified El Al of the appointment of Mr. M. Kol and Mr. S. Eisenberg as the Agency's representatives on the Board of the airline.

ABRAHAM BILER
Impresario, Tel Aviv
Owing to the accident in which the
MILAVSKY FAMILY
was involved, the
Farewell Concert
before their leaving the country, will take place TODAY, June 20, at 4.45 p.m. at the ORIEL SHEMI, Tel Aviv.
New Programme:
"HABALAT SHABBAT" and Request Programme.
Tickets: M. Wallis's Office, 1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, and at the Oriel Shemi Box Office, before the concert. Tickets bought for the concert scheduled for June 19 are still valid.

Work to Start On Wadi Musrara

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Work is to start immediately on Wadi Musrara to prevent its overflowing during the rainy season. This action was sanctioned by the Municipal Council here, in a special meeting devoted to the subject this afternoon.

According to a plan prepared by the City Engineer, Mr. M. Amiaz, the radical solution of the Wadi problem lay in one of two alternatives: redirecting the bed of the Wadi past Tel Aviv directly into the sea rather than into the Yarkon; or widening and paving the Wadi. Work done now will be, in the words of the Mayor, "a palliative measure." The Wadi will be cleared of rubbish which impedes the flow of water in the winter. Short, alternative channels will be dug along the Wadi in the Hatikva, Ezra and Montefiore quarters where the Wadi zig-zags.

The project will cost between IL.350,000 and IL.500,000 which the Mayor was empowered by the Council to obtain. It includes the erection of a dyke on the banks of the Wadi in the low-lying Montefiore quarter. The dyke will be built only after next winter when experts have had a chance to examine the influence of rains on the sinking and settling of the soil.

Though this project was accepted by all sides of the Council, both Council-men of the Right and Left criticized the fact that the issue was so late in appearing on the Council's agenda.

H.U. STRIKE TALKS BROKEN OFF

Negotiations between representatives of the Hebrew University and the striking members of the junior teaching and scientific staff were broken off yesterday in Jerusalem following announcements by both parties that they had made their final offers toward a settlement.

The basic obstacle to a settlement of the strike which began on Wednesday, appeared to be conflicting interpretations of the grading clause contained in the findings of the Government-appointed committee which studied the problem of salaries for junior staffs at all institutions of higher learning.

The Histadrut, which is supporting the strikers, formally informed the University yesterday that no further concessions would be made. The University, on the other hand, maintained that it had the support of the Minister of Education.

Quorum Lacking At H.U. Students Meet

The scheduled general meeting of Hebrew University students to protest against the increased fees for the next academic year was not held last night when a quorum of at least half of the student body failed to appear at the Ratisbonne Hall.

The several hundred students who did appear heard a report on negotiations between their representatives and the University administration. It was stated that the University had raised the tuition at the request of the Government. The University had promised that it would deal "liberally" with every student on this question.

Another general meeting was called for 8.30 Monday night in the Ratisbonne Hall.

FOLLOWING a fire which gutted a wooden hut in the Kfar Saba *ma'bara* on Wednesday, *ma'bara* residents demonstrated yesterday demanding permanent housing.

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Sat. 8 & 10 p.m.
Weekdays 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY
Yvonne de Carlo
Richard Greene
THE DESERT HAWK
in Technicolor
CHEN Air conditioned
Three girls' pants hide the same reckless secretary
Three Secrets
with Eleanor Parker, Patricia Neal, Ruth Roman
EDEN Open air
Great Soviet film
IVAN PAVLOV
Leningrad's Symphonic Orchestra
ESTHER Air Conditioned
M.G.M.'s most prized drama
THE MAGNIFICENT YANKEE
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9 p.m.
MIGDALOR 3rd week
Arthur Rubinstein
Yaaka Hadara
OF MEN AND MUSIC
with Ina Ginsta
MOGRABI 5th week
New Israel production
FAITHFUL CITY
OPHIR 2nd week
Dan Dayde
John Ericson
TERESA
M.G.M. picture.
ORION
Zachary Scott
Ruth Roman
Richard Todd
LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE
SEMADAR Cinemascope
Franco Interpreted Operetta
SECRET MAGIRAT
English translation
TAMAR Air conditioned
Second week
ODETTE
Anton Walbrook, Trevor Howard
(THE THIRD MAN)
Matinees 10 a.m.—2 p.m.
Today only: THE STRANGE

£252m. Loan To Turkey

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development today lent Turkey $25,200,000 to develop the Adana plain, a productive agricultural and industrial area in South Central Turkey. The loan will help to finance a dam on the Seyhan River for flood control, irrigation and hydro-electric and other power facilities.

These installations form the key project of the Seyhan scheme, a comprehensive plan being carried out by the Turkish Government for the full control and use of the river's waters.

The total cost will be about $36m. The Bank's loan will be used to buy construction materials and equipment and generating and transmission units in the U.S. and Europe.

Today's loan brings the total amount lent by the World's Bank for Turkish economic development to $50.6m.

TEACHERS STRIKE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Elementary school teachers without diplomas throughout the country today staged a strike in protest against wage discrimination.

Several hundred teachers took part in a meeting here today at which it was decided to send a delegation to the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Benzion Dinaburg.

The proposals of the Ministry of Education to introduce two grades of unqualified teachers, with a starting salary IL.5 and IL.10 respectively less than the standard, was accepted in principle with certain reservations. The teachers' board, however, would make the whole scheme conditional on the introduction by the Ministry of free education facilities for unqualified teachers.

The Central Board of the Teachers' Association, which does not support the strike, met today.

Gov't Workers May Refuse June Pay

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Civil Servants will not accept their salaries at the end of this month in protest against the recent regulation of the Ministry of Finance that Cost-of-Living allowances should be reckoned as of January 16 and not January 1, 1952. The allowances are calculated from the 16th of each month in industry, but from the first of the month in clerical professions.

The new regulation would decrease a Government official's pay by about IL.4.800. The matter is, however, considered more serious by the Government employees, because the measure was adopted without previous consultation with them.

On pay day, all Government officials will hold protest meetings between 10—11 a.m. and the Central Board of their union will discuss further measures. It is understood that a general strike is being considered.

HASAN VICTOR, 17, of Lydda, was detained yesterday for allegedly setting fire to seven dunams of hay belonging to Yosef Fuchs.

Starting tomorrow night, June 21, at the
Gan Rena Cinema Tel Aviv
CECIL St. LAURENTS
CAROLINE CHERIE
The mightiest picture ever produced in motion picture history! Starring the latest discovery MARTINE CARROLL. She had many lovers . . . but she loved only one man ! ! !
Superimposed English subtitles

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From Sat. June 21
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James Mason — Ava Gardner
EN DOR Tel. 3421
ANNIE GET YOUR GUN
Technicolor
Betty Hutton — Howard Keel
CARMEL Tel. 2536
Sun., Mon., Mon.:
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
Nelson Eddy — Susanna Foster — Claude Rains Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
NIGHT HAS A THOUSAND EYES
Edward G. Robinson — Gail Russell
MORIAH Tel. 4278
3 LITTLE WORDS
Fred Astaire — Red Skelton
ORION Tel. 4020
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Ronald Reagan — Diana Lynn
ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
THE DAY THE EARTH STOOD STILL
Michael Rennie — Patricia Neal
GAL OR Tel. 4587
First and only cinema in Kiryat Shmona
NON-STOP PERFORMANCES
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 7 & 9 p.m.
From today:
DANGEROUS ASH
Sheree Nay — Richard Green

U.S. Airforce Helps To Develop Cyprus

By Elisha Gnabenlian
POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The U.S. Air Force is paying for a new radio telephone apparatus at Nicosia Airport for the use of aircraft approaching the control tower. It is understood that the Americans are also contemplating building a radar station in Cyprus.

Tymbou airfield eight miles east of Nicosia, has now been officially handed over to the R.A.F for enlargement and use, and this is interpreted here as a first step in the development of this airfield as a heavy bomber base for joint use by the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.F.

Socony Vacuum, which supplies U.S. Air Force planes with fuel, has just established a branch company registered in Cyprus with £300,000 capital.

One Killed In African Rioting

ODENDAALSRUS, Orange Free State, Thursday (Reuter). — One African was killed while several others and one white policeman were injured when about 3,000 Africans rioted yesterday on the outskirts of this new goldfield town.

Police were stoned but quelled the riot with batons.

The demonstrations were in protest against a new law which compels African women as well as men to carry identity passes.

STRIKE.—Four major Japanese trade unions claiming a total membership of about 500,000 announced last night they would hold strikes of up to 12 hours today against the Government's proposal to revise the labour laws established under the occupation.

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HADASSAH CLUB FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS

Cables in Brief

RATIFIED.—The West German parliament yesterday ratified a convention signed with Turkey which was signed on February 14.

ARRESTED. — Four Adil Mesbah, leader of the Turkish Socialist Party, and 14 other members, were arrested in Istanbul yesterday on charges of distributing Communist propaganda.

RAIDED.—India has taken serious measures to put an end to the sale of Soviet literature in railway station bookstalls, the Railway Ministry announced yesterday.

APPOINTED.—General Ismail Safwat yesterday was appointed the first local director general of the railways. A British director general and an American have been in control of the railways since the end of the First World War. Britain recently handed over to Iraq the State Railways and the Basra Port directorate.

GOLD. — For the first time since World War II Japan yesterday shipped gold ingots to the U.S. to the total value of $10.5m., constituting Japan's share in the International Monetary Fund.

AGREEMENT. — West Germany and Afghanistan signed their first trade agreement since the war, the Ministry of Economics announced in Bonn yesterday. It provides for exchanges of goods worth 25m. marks on each side.

WARNING.—In a new note to Ireland yesterday, Britain warned that she reserves the right to claim compensation for any interference with British fishing vessels resulting from the recent extension of Ireland's territorial waters.

SENTENCED.—Three women, said to belong to the Italian Communist Party, were yesterday sentenced to three months imprisonment each for "attempting to incite demonstrations" against General Ridgway during his visit to Naples two days ago. Two of the sentences were suspended while the third accused, alleged to have a criminal record, was sent to prison.

SINKS.—The Spanish trawler Mary Rosa, 118 tons, sank on Wednesday at the fishing ground off south-east Ireland, Lloyd's shipping intelligence reported yesterday. Three of the trawler's crew were found dead and four were badly bruised.

WARNER BROS.
present
the most stunning drama, the most talked about picture of the year
THREE SECRETS
Eleanor Parker — Patricia Neal — Ruth Roman
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STARTING TOMORROW, JUNE 21
THE WOMAN OF THE YEAR IN THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR
PANDORA
AND THE FLYING DUTCHMAN
STARRING: JAMES MASON & AVA GARDNER
In Glorious Technicolor with Hebrew Subtitles
The powerful story of a love that would not be denied!
Big thrills and unbridled passions in a great romantic adventure!
It will shock you with its thrills .....
Numb you with its suspense .....
And leave you gasping at its climax!
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Saturdays 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
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The great American film of the most important & critical events of the past 10 years. Original pictures of events depicting the KAISER, ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, STALIN, HITLER, ETC. ETC.
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No complimentary tickets.
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Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.
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in a good story cleverly and attractively told:
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Don't miss it!
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On Sat., Sun., Mon., & Tues. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
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in the unforgettable
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On Wednes. & Thurs. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
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★ EDEN Tel. 3829 ★
M.G.M. presents the glorious spectacular story of America's most decorated combat unit...
Van JOHNSON and the HEROES of the REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM in
GO FOR BROKE
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Today Fri. at 5.30:
MYSTERY STREET.
★ ORION Tel. 3914 ★
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Proudly present a stormy and heroic chapter of History
CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER
starring:
GREGORY PECK
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in technicolor
No complimentary tickets.
Today at 3.30 p.m.
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Sat. at 9.15 p.m. only.
Weekd. at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
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Dennis MORGAN — Doris DAY
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THE STRANGE WOMAN
Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Spanish Main
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Today at 6 p.m. and Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
20th Century Fox presents on the opening of the season
Number 5 on the Stage of Fame
Linda DARNELL — Bill ROBINSON — Dan DAILEY — Nicholas brothers — Cab CALLOWAY & HIS ORCHESTRA.
"STORMY WEATHER"
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, June 20, 1952
Sivan 27, 5712. Ramadhan 27, 1371

THE stage is set at Vanesaar for the second act. The long interval has at least had the advantage that the Germans were made to realize that their offer to make amends would have to be expressed in definite and adequate terms. The Western Germans seem also to show greater understanding for the objections raised against linking their debt to the Jews with their commercial debt to some thirty other nations. Yet the truth is that though conditions appear more favourable than in April, an agreement is not within easy reach.

BONN'S BID

Major difficulties will have to be overcome by the negotiators on both sides. The offer of $714m. is rather a long way from the $1,000m. claimed from Western Germany. It seems not impossible however that a compromise can be worked out, though official circles in Israel have been careful merely to accept the offer as a basis for further talks. More serious difficulties are in store, however, in the discussion of terms of payment.

While the categories of raw materials and manufactured goods to be delivered are open to negotiation, it is unlikely that an instalment plan of twelve years can be accepted; a period which, incidentally, corresponds roughly to the number of years it took the Nazis to do their work of pillage and robbery. A glance at recent German history points to the inescapable lesson that the period must be as brief as possible. The reparations imposed on Germany after the first world war were first revised in the Dawes Plan of 1924, then again in the Young Plan of 1929, and they were scrapped altogether in 1932, twelve years after Versailles. The result was that Germany paid a total of 17,600 million Marks instead of the 132,000 million originally stipulated.

Events are moving faster today, and a period of five years would seem to be the longest that can be conceded. If the Germans oppose this on the ground of their inability to pay, their argument is cancelled from the start by figures reflecting their phenomenal recovery. A recent survey of industrial production in Western Europe shows that Western Germany's production index (1938=100) rose from 143 in 1949 to 220 in April, 1952, far ahead of all other European countries. Moreover, under the significant headline "Germans Embarrassed by Prosperity," the London "Economist" reported last week that savings in the first quarter of 1952 were 71 per cent of the total for 1951, and that in the European Payments Union Germany has become, from a large debtor, the largest creditor. In fact, her surplus in that Union amounted to no less than $66m. in May.

Such facts will dispose of any unrealistic approach to payment plans, quite apart from the consideration that, whatever the final sum may be, and however much or little it may contribute to Israel's share in the rehabilitation of the Jewish victims of Nazi fury, it will always amount to a fraction only of the values destroyed or robbed, and of the damage caused through loss of business and employment. All this is concerned, of course, only with losses that can be expressed in terms of money. All other accounts are beyond reparation.

Sharett to Confer With Pearson

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). Israel's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, will fly to Canada where he will confer with the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Lester Pearson, and other government officials and leaders of parliament, following an intensive week-end of conferences in Washington.

Sources close to the Foreign Minister said that he had found the differences between the U.J.A. and the Bond Drive to be narrow and they are confident that these will be resolved on his return here from Canada.

Israeli circles are generally highly pleased by the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. Sharett, who, in the first four weeks of his visit here, visited 18 cities and spoke before U.J.A. and Bond Drive audiences numbering some 75,000 persons.

Speaking before an overflow audience at the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia today, Mr. Sharett stated that Israel's basic platform of foreign policy consisted of four characteristics: 1. democracy; 2. social, cultural and economic progress; 3. assistance from democracies of the world; and 4. link with the Jewish people.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

NEW PAYMENTS PROGRAMME

BY the end of the second week of the exchange of the old Anglo-Palestine Bank currency for the new Bank Leumi notes, there were still long queues at many bank counters, and at the special exchange stations opened to ease the pressure on the banks. While in the first week most of the banknotes exchanged were in small sums, mostly under IL.1,000, in the past few days the people with larger sums came forward to exchange their money — and invest 10 per cent of the sum in the compulsory loan.

The Cabinet at its weekly meeting on Sunday approved the draft of the law to replace the Emergency Regulations, which formed the basis of the exchange order. The law did not include a clause providing that the Compulsory Loan Certificates, to be issued later against the temporary receipt for the 10 per cent deduction, should be freely transferable or registered in the name of the holder.

Ministry of Finance sources, however, stated that the fact that the transferability of the certificates was not included in the law, must be interpreted to mean that they would not be transferable, at least not in the first few years of the 15 year period of the loan.

It was explained that if the certificates would be made transferable immediately, this would create a new inflationary pressure, as people would discount their certificates at the banks, which can utilize any State Loan certificates as one of the elements of their liquidity. Moreover, if the certificates were transferable, the ensuing turnover on the stock market might depress the market value of the Loan Certificates far below their nominal value.

Good Investment

While those who had large bank accounts and large amounts of cash to exchange still grumbled, it was noted that an increasing number of people began to consider the Loan as a form of an investment. While in the first week people were buying old IL.5 notes for IL.4.500 of new money (considering the 10 per cent deduction as a total loss), this week there were offers of IL.4.750 for old IL.5 notes on the theory that it was worth while to invest 250 pruta in order to receive 500 pruta eventually — and to get four per cent a year in addition, in other words a total return of 800 pruta for every 250 put away now.

The Cabinet, meanwhile, took an important step towards a more realistic conduct of its economic affairs: after weeks of preparations by the economic ministers, it started discussing a 12-month foreign currency payment programme — the first one since the establishment of the State. The main aim of the programme is to balance the country's foreign currency payments without using short term credits to bridge the gaps which hitherto recurred with an almost mathematical regularity every three months.

Last year the balance of payments totalled more than $300m., most of it for the import of food, raw materials and capital goods. To obtain these dollars the Government used the $32m. earned in 1951 from exports; about $200m. U.S. loans and grants and from the U.J.A.; and more millions from the transfer of capital, foreign investments and non-payment imports. There was also a small balance of frozen sterling which was released. Still the Government had to find about $55m. in the form of short term credits and loans, partly to repay previous credits and partly to cover the increase in the gap.

Export Problems

The Government's aim now is to manage without looking for new credits, in spite of the fact that next year there will not be any more frozen sterling to release for crude oil purchases, nor will much remain from the Export-Import Bank loan for the purchase of investment goods. Though the total volume of imports is expected to increase by a small percentage next year, the Government hopes to achieve the balance of payments by increasing exports to about $60m. and to get somewhat more from the Grant-in-Aid and the Independence Bond sales than last year. Moreover the Government hopes to save about $30m. by curtailing imports of agricultural produce, particularly of grain-fodder due to the large increase in local production.

To double exports is not easy, of course, and the Government this week devoted considerable attention to this problem. In the Economic Council a special session was devoted to the issue, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry outlined the measures contemplated in this direction. As one inducement to exporters, they will be permitted to use a third of the earned added value in foreign currency according to their own wishes, either to expand their enterprises or for raw materials for production for the local market, where they can sell these products at higher prices. This would also assist them in selling abroad at more competitive prices.

A detailed survey of the expected increases in exports in 1952 as compared with 1951 shows, that citrus income is expected to increase from $16m. to $17m. and citrus juices from $3.2m. to $4m. Textiles are expected to jump from $4m. to a total of $15m., becoming the most important item in the list after citrus. The second most important jump anticipated is from $2.5m. to $10m. for the vaguely described item of "miscellaneous" — which may turn out to be the weak point in the programme.

Other important increases expected are: chocolate and sweets from $0.4m. to $1.5m.; pharmaceuticals from $0.65m. to $1m., and artificial teeth from $0.75m. to $1m.

It is expected, on the other hand, that the volume of some exports will decrease, the most important of which is a drop by $1.5m. in the $11.6m. diamond exports of 1951. Canned fruits and vegetables are also expected to drop somewhat — from $2.2m. to $1.5m., and motor cars from $1.6m. to $1.5m.

Dr. Joseph told the Economic Council that in 1951 the two main obstacles in the way of increasing exports were the high prices of Israel goods on the world markets and the high official rate of the Israel pound.

Next day in the Knesset, the Minister of Commerce and Industry reported on the income from N.E.P.'s added value. While the Treasury paid to the Jewish Agency, to foreign investors and tourists IL.0.710 and IL.1 per dollar, it had to sell millions of dollars to food importers at the basic exchange rate, i.e. IL.0.360 per dollar. Actually the deficit sustained by the Treasury was barely covered by the IL.10.5m. received in increments.

"Eli says it's moments like this that spoil his Shabbat."

Meanwhile, this week the Ministry of Agriculture became concerned over the slow pace with which both farmers and particularly collective settlements were delivering their grain crops. According to the Ministry's estimates, this year's crop of barley is about 100,000 tons and of wheat about 90,000 tons. So far, however, only 70,000 tons of barley have been declared by the farmers of which they have delivered only about 6-7,000 tons. Of wheat only about 3,000 tons have been delivered so far.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimated that the total amount of summer and winter grain-fodder crops this year will be sufficient to provide for the livestock of the country for 10 months, making imports necessary for only two months.

* * *

ALSO THIS WEEK

- Following a week's visit by Mr. Max Ball, the noted American oil expert, the drafting of the Israel Oil Law has been finally completed.
- Relations in the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. became strained following the kidnapping of two Israel soldiers by the Arab Legion.
- The one-week strike of the Tel Aviv milk vendors came to an end, but some of the vendors continued to fail to deliver milk daily despite threats by the Ministry of Commerce that their licenses would be withdrawn.
- Figures released by the Ministry of Labour showed a marked increase in unemployment — from 5,873 unemployed in April to 7,500 in May.
- The Cabinet held an extraordinary session on Wednesday to accept the $714m. reparation offer made by the Bonn government as a basis for renewed negotiations.

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AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE RUMANIAN 'PURGE'

Skipping the Party Line

By COMMENTATOR

IT has been interesting to follow the reactions of the international press to the recent purges in Rumania. The Soviet press, to begin with, had been preoccupied for several weeks with long reports on American atrocities in the Koje prison camps (a natural follow-up to the "bacteriological" story) and it was not in the least surprising that it did not find space to publish a report on recent events in Bucharest.

It can, moreover, be argued that the Russians were probably not much impressed by the extent of the Rumanian purge in view of their own past experience, and as the main task of the press is to report the extraordinary and spectacular, Soviet silence appears to be perfectly intelligible, if we keep in mind that the purge in those parts of the world is certainly not considered something irregular.

Mr. Harry Schwartz, the Russian specialist of the "New York Times," viewed events in Bucharest in the light of "long standing feuds between the two major factions of the Rumanian politburo." As purge theories go, this is certainly not a very convincing one, nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Schwartz' specialty is Soviet economy. The "Daily Telegraph" and several other British papers saw the main reason in the recent wave of Eastern anti-Semitism, which might explain the ousting of Mrs. Pauker but certainly not the even more abject fall of Mr. Vassili Luka, alias Luca Laszlo, whose sympathies certainly were not on the Semitic side. The "Manchester Guardian" carried a very detailed and interesting contribution on shortcomings in the Rumanian economy, but there is no cogent reason to see a connection between this crisis and the purge.

Scapegoat Theory

The "scapegoat" theory, though more plausible than most, is not altogether satisfactory nor does it explain the choice of the victims in Rumania or elsewhere. "Le Monde" had no theories worth mentioning. Its Russian specialist has been conspicuous for his restrained comments, which might or might not be the result of his apprenticeship on the staff of "Figaro" during the German occupation of France. For curiosity's sake the comment made by "Journal d'Egypte" should be mentioned: This paper made Mr. Vassili Luka a "cosmopolitan" and TeoharíGheorgiescu a Jew *honoris causa*, an appointment which had a certain bitter irony in view of the fact that Gheorgiescu has been responsible for the deportation of Jews from the Rumanian cities.

The most fantastic account, however, comes from the official Rumanian sources, the Bucharest newspaper "Scanteia" (June 3) which published an official party statement. According to this version, Luka and the other "enemies of the people" believed that the transition from Capitalism to "Socialism" could be peaceful, unaccompanied by class war. They led, therefore, a counter-revolutionary policy, sabotaged socialist industry, laid obstacles in the way of the development of agriculture and prevented the supply of enough food to the workers in the cities, transferred members of the old Rumanian secret police (the Siguranza) to the new state apparatus.

All this might be true and news to that effect has indeed been reported for several years in the Western press. It was the Communists who vehemently denied that industrial production was not high enough, that there was not enough to eat in the towns, and that ex-fascists had been given work in the new regime. Why is it that they revealed all this just now and that Luka, Pauker and Gheorgiescu were charged though they carried no more responsibility than the other bigwigs? "Pauker and Luka were friends and made up an internal faction" it is said, but this is contrary to all known evidence, because relations between these two leaders were strained, and their status as victims in the present purge seems to be the only thing common to them. Luka, we are informed, used to be an "anti-party man" as early as 1929, which is more than somewhat ludicrous, because, whether true or not, this must have been known for very many years, and cannot explain his downfall in 1952. "Luka, Pauker, Gheorgiescu estranged themselves from the masses, became aristocrats and the Politburo was faced by a *fait accompli* after every decision taken by the "Luka-Pauker-Gheorgiescu front."

Leaders Estranged

This again might be true enough: All Communist leaders gradually become "estranged" from the masses or rather from the rank and file in their party. This is a common process, and there is nothing surprising in their becoming "aristocrats." It can be taken for granted, moreover, that Stalin too faces his Politburo frequently with a *fait accompli*, but quod licet Jovi... The Politburos of the "People's democracies" receive their instructions from the one member who represents Moscow directly. If the "Scanteia" statement has any meaning at all, it says that one of the three (Luka, Pauker, Gheorgiescu) used to be the Moscow representative, but has now been replaced by somebody else. But why was he replaced? The reader does not get an answer to that important question and, not unlike Dr. Faustus (who studied all sciences including, unfortunately, theology), he feels extremely frustrated after having read the conflicting, and mostly unconvincing, reports in the world press. Is there really such a thing as the "party line" or has it merely been invented in order to mislead outside observers? he might feel inclined to ask. We shall attempt to answer some of these questions in a second article.

Readers' Letters

PRIVATE PROPERTY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In your issue of April 29 the statement of the Minister of Communications to the press included particulars about the expropriation of private land in the Kishon Development Area.

a) The Minister denied that the Government intends to sell part of the expropriated land, but he agreed that the Government will create a company which will let part of the lands expropriated for the building of stores, packing-houses, factories, etc. Long-term lease in Israel is very similar to sale, and there is practically no difference between the two. The grant-on-lease to others of expropriated land falls, no doubt, within "nationalization" and not "expropriation for urgent public purposes."

b) The casting vote in the proposed company is to be in the hands of the Government and not in the hands of the owners of the lands, and therefore we refuse to accept "shares" without "rights."

c) The proposal to grant on lease parts of the land with priority to the owners is impractical. The majority of the land-owners intend to build stores and other buildings, according to plan, on their lands for the purpose of letting them to others.

d) The Minister did not mention why it is impossible to return to the owners part of their lands so that they can derive benefit from their property, while strangers enjoy it without any right!

Yours etc.,
E. KARWASSARSKY
Avocate
Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of the Land-Owners in the Kishon Development Area.

Ministry Replies

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The matter of compulsory acquisition of private land in the Kishon Area raised by Mr. E. K. is now subjudice in two Courts concurrently—namely:

a) in the Supreme Court, which heard applications brought by several of the land-owners for the cancellation of the expropriation — and reserved its judgment;

b) in the District Court of Haifa, in which a group of land-owners applied for assessment of the compensation, payable by Government under the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, in respect of the lands acquired.

It would not be right for this Ministry to state the reason for maintaining the expropriation while judicial proceedings are going on, but it should be emphasized that any reference to nationalization is utterly misleading, as the law guarantees payment of compensation for the lands acquired and the land-owners have indeed applied for assessment of the same.

Yours etc.,
Public Relations Section
Ministry of Communications
Jerusalem, June 12.

AMOS DOLAV

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—I stand at the graveside of Amos Dolav in the Military Cemetery in Haifa overlooking the Mediterranean, and meditate and look at all the new graves and cannot understand that all this had to happen in a time of no active war. Young promising lives given for the country — and I ask again — why? Is there something wrong with the military education? Do they give those youngsters, promising members of our community, overly difficult jobs, or are our children too daring and too enthusiastic? Who knows?

This is not supposed to be a criticism, only a question. The army certainly has no intention of losing its best soldiers, but an investigation of what actually took away this young life may perhaps be of some benefit to other members of the army.

Yours etc,
MARION HOOFIEN,
his Godmother.
Jerusalem, June 16.

Professor ALLAN NEVINS lectures on
"THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM"
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will take place on Tuesday, June 24, at 8.15 p.m. at the Haifa Technion, hall 12.

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Letters: P.O.B.7032, Jerusalem.

AUSTRIANS IN ISRAEL CAN LOSE CITIZENSHIP
Austrian citizens resident in Israel are liable to lose their citizenship unless they make the declaration required under the Israel Nationality Act before July 14, stating that they do not wish to become Israel citizens.
Austrian Nationals are herewith advised that if they wish to retain their citizenship, they should go to the Immigration Office to make a declaration as stated above and present the receipt for registration at this office.
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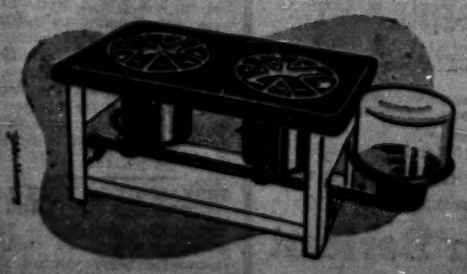
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TRIBUTE TO TRUMAN

THIS is a solemn and exalted moment in the history of American-Israel relations. For the first time an Ambassador of Israel is able to bear public testimony, in the hearing of the President of the United States, to the deeds of high courage and profound sympathy whereby that President illuminated the early records of our national liberation.

By Abba Eban

The State of Israel is now four years old, but its annals are already part of universal history. Here is a people which defended its hearth and its home against the fury of a preponderant foe; established free institutions in a wilderness of absolutism and tyranny extending around it on every side; brought 750,000 of its kinsmen out of misery and anguish beneath the shelter of its protective roof; pushed the areas of verdant cultivation ever further and deeper into the wilderness and the swamp; planted 25 million trees on the barren hills and roadsides of a country, devastated by centuries of neglect; began to explore and lay bare the natural riches of its soil; embarked upon a great cultural adventure to create out of varied and divergent elements from all the four corners of the earth a new civilization in the image of Israel's past; established its flag in the family of nations and gave utterance to Israel's universal longing for peace. Such is the record of Israel's performance in these four years of its national life.

It is doubtful whether any human purpose has ever been accomplished against heavier calculations of chance. All the circumstances of time and place argued against our success. The place was fixed by history on the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean, where vigorous nationalisms were arising, far more disposed to claim national freedom for themselves than to concede it to others. The time was the sequel of the Second World War, when the Jewish people rose battered and bleeding from the violent onslaughts of tyranny. Six million of our kinsmen had been slaughtered in the fields of Europe; men, women and children had been carted off to furnaces like unwanted rubbish. The institutions of Jewish life and learning lay about us in ruin. The pride and repute of the Jewish people had been dragged down in calumny and degradation. Out of the darkest depths of man's divided nature, there had sprung at the throat of the Jewish people the most violent hatred which ever convulsed or distorted the spirit of man.

FATEFUL DECISION ON REFUGEES

This was the lowest ebb of our fortunes, when many believed that we had marked the end of the Jewish people's journey across history's stage. Yet within a few years of this unexampled decline, behold, the Jewish Commonwealth had come into triumphant existence.

But what was the precise moment at which this transition began from paralyzing weakness to a great eruption of initiative and strength? It came first in the spring of 1946 when thousands of displaced fugitives in the squalid camps of occupied Europe suddenly heard a strong and resolute voice lifted up in their behalf. President Truman had urged, in the name of the American people, that the remnants of Israel should be admitted in accordance with international law and policy into the country designated by the world conscience as the Jewish National Home.

It is a good test of friendship for men or nations to recall the moment of their greatest loneliness and ask themselves who then stood at their side, when all appeared lost. By this crucial test President Truman must be surely accounted Israel's most authentic and decisive friend. The political movements set up by this first intervention in favour of Jewish refugee immigration to Israel led directly to the discussion on Palestine's future in the councils of the United Nations. Here the cause of Jewish statehood was fully vindicated in the spirit of national self-determination. World statesmen, with the United States at their head, looked upon the great new expanse of Arab freedom embodied in nine sovereign states, extending over a vast continent covering more than a million square miles. No balanced conscience could withhold from the Jewish People, so sorely beset, the opportunity to exercise its national freedom within an infinitely smaller domain, less than one hundredth of that in which the Arab peoples had achieved their freedom with the strong assistance and influence of the western world.

The nations said: Just as it is right for the Arab world to exercise its freedom in a real continent, so it can not be wrong for the people of Israel to renew its sovereignty in the tiny corner which had been immortalized in history through its connection with the Hebrew spirit and tradition. Then, on May 14, 1948, the founders of our State declared their independence and showed cause for their decision to found the union in which they had been previously held. The event, announced to due form to all governments which composed the international society, was a direct challenge to the imagination and statesmanship of the world. In five minutes President Truman announced that the State of Israel and its government were recognized by the United States. The government and people of Israel are deeply grateful to all the countries of the world which have since established friendly relations with them. We would, however, be less than human if we did not have a special place in our hearts for those who supported us in our days of solitude and adversity, when our prospect of survival was dim, and the forces arrayed against us appeared insurmountable. In the words of Hebrew prophecy, we recall those "who went with us in the wilderness, in the land that was not sown."

ACTS OF FRIENDSHIP

These first international acts of friendship set up a momentum which has never run down. In the immediate sequel to statehood and recognition there came the support of the United States for Israel's admission to the United Nations, bringing 2000 years of anonymity and inferiority to an end. In the second year of our independence powerful forces begrudged us the empty, parched wastes of the Negev which we regarded, with more faith than reason, as our development area, to be fertilized by the sacrifices and toil of pioneers. Again President Truman stood in the breach. It must be a source of satisfaction to him to know that our most promising auguries of mineral wealth, of industrial productivity and even of agricultural bounty have since been revealed precisely in that area which was coveted so arduously and so long, and which was so often written off as a sterile and useless wilderness. In later years the United States, in performance of its duty as member of the United Nations, came forward to initiate and to uphold the armistice which brought armed conflict with our neighbours to an end. When Israel's action in opening its gates to the hunted and dispossessed of Europe, Africa and Asia led to an inevitable gap between our needs and our production, the United States joined with us in our struggle for economic stability. The investments of the Export-Import Bank and the inclusion of Israel in the Mutual Security Programme have had a crucial effect upon our survival, and will help to decide the issue of our stability and prosperity as well.

I am convinced that the rise of Israel would not have made so deep an impact upon the American nation and its elected leader, were it not for three links which unite our two countries across the oceans of space.

First, there is a common body of historic experience; second there is a common devotion to democracy; third, there is a common allegiance to the same system of moral values. This community of historic experience could not fail to impress itself upon any Americans who understood the process whereby the own republic came to birth. The convergence of destitute immigrants upon Israel, in search of dignity, freedom and home, recalled the epoch of American history when this continent rose to power and strength by opening its doors wide to those who sought liberty within its shores.

Israel's task in creating a unified discipline of loyalty and culture from stores of varying tongues and backgrounds has only one parallel in modern history: it is the creation of American civilization by the synthesis and harmony of many races, creeds and tongues which have composed the symphony of American life today. Israel, like America, is a country built by pioneers, by men who set their strength and their spirit against the forces of nature and the allurements of immediate comfort — men who built for their posterity, rather than for themselves. Israel, like America, values its freedom the more because it was dearly purchased with the best of its blood.

But these mysterious links of common history would not have availed were it not for two other ideals which we hold in common. Israel proudly belongs to the family of democracies. It rejects the pretensions of political or social tyranny. A people which in antiquity first rebelled against idolatry, which rose up against the might of Assyria and Rome will never, never, in its modern life, yield to idolatrous concepts of dictatorship. The parliamentary democracy of Israel now emerges as a factor of deep significance in the destiny of the Near East. We do not live in a region where responsible and representative government has struck any roots. If you look upon our democracy with American eyes you may see little in it that is special or new. A parliament elected by free ballot; a government which changes on the behest of the electorate, and not by accumulation of military coup d'etat; long discussions between rival political parties which regard each other with something less than unlimited enthusiasm — all these things are part of the familiar scene of western democratic life. The crucial point, however, is that they are not part of Middle Eastern life. There is scarcely an area in our immediate neighbourhood where at this moment the authority of the State is exercised in direct response to the will of the people. Surely the success of democracy in one country of the Middle East where it is fully practised can help to determine whether the whole of this crucial area will be won for freedom, or lost to tyranny. No wonder that the American people, concerned for the victory of democracy as a world cause, feel a profound solidarity with this new democracy which has arisen at the crossroads of the world.

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION

Common historic experience, common devotion to democracy are reinforced in the relations between our two countries by strong links which are of the spirit. It is no ordinary people —this people of Israel—whom President Truman and the American people have assisted to regain its freedom. In the great peril of war which now confronts the world and casts its shadow over every peaceful home, men have grown accustomed to fix their eyes upon the central purposes of their existence. A modern society is accounted good to the degree that it upholds three principles; individual morality, social justice and universal peace. But these very three concepts were first expressed and proclaimed by the people of Israel, in the Land of Israel, through the language of Israel, in the previous phases of Israel's independent national life. We reflect, not with pride but with deep awe and humility, on the circumstance that there is nothing essential or original in the moral heritage of western civilization which cannot be traced back to the hills and valleys of our country, to the rare spirits and immortal voices which issued forth from it. The founders of the American Republic, indeed of all free lands, fully recognized their debt to the Hebrew tradition for these truths of individual social and international virtue, out of which democracy was born. I feel moved to conjecture that President Truman is among those who see modern Israel as the lineal descendent of Israel of old. To anyone who possesses that degree of historic insight, the destiny of Israel assumes a meaning far beyond the dimensions of its size or physical strength.

I am proud to be my Government's spokesman [illegible] in celebrating the great theme of American-Israel friendship. To President Truman we offer our gratitude for past and present sympathy. But the voices of this friendship run deep, very deep, and we shall surely hear them in future years as well. We embrace in here passionate zeal of that friendship as we move towards the unfulfilled challenge which we hold in common. We hold in common a vision of peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. We hope that these two kindred peoples, which contributed so much to the thought and spirit of mankind, will again unite with their strength for the defence and progress of the East Mediterranean, and revive upon its shores the full glories of ancient and medieval times. While we cherish our new won independence we do not begrudge our neighbours the freedom which they have inherited in so lavish a measure. Peace will come to our area when all its nations recognize in other nations the same rights and freedoms which they claim for themselves. We hold in common not only the vision of political harmony but also the aspiration to economic and social progress without which no political institutions are securely founded. The rivers and valleys, the forests, the hills, even the deserts of the Middle East can, by patient and cooperative effort, be restored to their ancient fertility and productivity. A Near East at peace within itself and resting upon the contentments of prosperity and honourable reward, will constitute a strong bulwark of freedom "amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world."

In gratitude and in appreciation; in memory of solitudes and sorrows in which we were heard and understood; in dedication to the common purposes which we pursue in the world, the people of Israel wish to confer upon President Truman the only honour which is in their gift. We do not have orders or decorations. Our material strength is small and greatly strained. We have no tradition of formality or chivalry. One thing, however, is within the power of the people of Israel to confer. It is the gift of immortality. Those whose names are bound up with Israel's history never become forgotten. The annals of this people have a way of entering the records of unlimited time. We are, therefore, now writing the name of President Truman upon the map of our country. It is the most illustrious living name to be thus recorded upon the contemporary map of the Holy Land. In this village of farmers, near the airport of Lydda, at the gateway to Israel, we establish a monument not of dead stone, but of living homes. Thus for all eternity when the eyes of men alight on Truman Village in Israel, they will pause in their successive generations to recall the strong chain which at the middle of the twentieth century drew the strongest and the newest democracies together with imperishable links.

From an address by Ambassador Abba Eban before the Harry Truman Library in Independence last month.

Jew Defined

"WHAT is a Jew?", an article by Rabbi Morris N. Kertzer, Director of Interreligious Activities for the American Jewish Committee, appeared in the June 17 issue of "Look" magazine.

Rabbi Kertzer, president of the Jewish Chaplains Association of the Armed Forces, writes, in answer to questions put to him by "Look" editors, that Judaism is primarily a way of life and that there cannot be a single definition for a Jew.

"A Jew is one who accepts the faith of Judaism," Rabbi Kertzer writes. "That is the religious definition. A Jew is one who, without formal religious affiliation, regards the teachings of Judaism—its ethics, its folkways, its literature—as his own. That is the cultural definition of the Jew. A Jew is one who considers himself a Jew, or is so regarded by his community. That is the 'practical' definition of a Jew. Prof. Mordecai Kaplan calls Judaism 'a civilization.' Jews share a common history, common prayer, a vast literature and, above all, a common moral and spiritual purpose."

"In replying to the question, "Is an American Jew's First Loyalty to Israel or to America?", Rabbi Kertzer declares:

"The only loyalty of an American Jew is to the United States of America—without any ifs, ands or buts. To the Jew, the state of Israel is the ancestral home of his forefathers; the birthplace of his faith and his Bible. It is the haven for over a million Jews after the agonies and nightmares and murders of the past 20 years. Surely, it is not surprising that Israel has great and special meaning for Jews all over the world. Nor is it surprising that the courage and the pioneering of the people of Israel have won the respect of men of every religious faith. But spiritual bonds and emotional ties are quite different from political loyalty. Many Americans retain strong attachments to the land of their fathers. But their political loyalty—whether they be Irish or German or Italian; Catholic, Protestant or Jew—is and will always be in America alone."

ARRESTS REVEAL PARTY'S POWER AND WEAKNESS

Communist Strength in France

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS.—THE crackdown on Communist organizations all over France has publicly displayed both the Party's weakness and its strength. Weakness in failing to mobilize mass working-class support, and strength in commanding the unreserved and all-embracing loyalty of a number of dedicated workers, perhaps sufficient to dislocate the country in time of war and certainly to impede the Western collective defence effort in time of peace.

The most striking phenomenon has been the indifference of the general public, even in working-class quarters, to the series of arrests and police incursions into Communist Front buildings. The Party itself presumably expected the arrest of large numbers of Communist demonstrators when it decided to defy by violence police orders banning the anti-Ridgway procession. But the arrest of Party Leader Jacques Duclos, seized near the scene of the riot after the fight was over, seems to have taken it by surprise. Some senior officials afterwards suspected that the police had fallen into a trap and that Duclos himself wanted to stage a spectacular trial for purposes of propaganda. A further check-up has led them to the opposite conclusion. The police had followed Duclos before his arrest and they are reliably reported to have discovered that he visited one of the Party offices and had taken away documents which the Party wanted to keep secret and which they thought would be safer in his personal keeping.

Ignored by Workers

The Party retaliated against the arrests by getting the executive of the C.G.T., France's most powerful trade union, politically under their control, to order a general strike. In so doing they over-estimated their strength; the vast majority of workers took no notice.

The failure of the strike seems to have enforced a radical revision of the Party line; until this week the Communists insisted that wage claims are tied up to foreign policy and that workers cannot get a fair deal until France repudiates rearmament, withdraws from N.A.T.O. and goes over to the Russian side. The strike for the liberation of Duclos and the other prisoners was also a strike for the Soviet "peace" policy. Yesterday, Communist trade union chief Benoit Frachon publicly admitted this would not do and urged fellow Communists against sectarian politics. Frachon told them they must join up with trade unionists who do not share their views on world affairs. "There are those among us who do not perceive the terrible dangers (of French foreign policy.) We profoundly regret it is so and must redouble our efforts to make them understand. But all the same we want to unite with them, as with the others, for the claims we all share — for an increase of wages, for example."

The Communist leaders seem now to admit that they cannot hope to obtain universal backing for a change of foreign policy, and will attempt instead to exploit social grievances for disruptive rather than political ends. Their efforts may be favoured by the fact that they are today up against what is by far the most conservative Government France has had since the end of the war.

But mass action is only one way of achieving the Communist Party's declared aim of dissociating the Western bloc. An alternative method, through rioting and disorder instead of strikes needs only thousands not millions of men and might be equally effective in undermining public confidence, in encouraging a resigned form of neutralism, and in arousing panic in the event of war. The 5000 men mobilized for the anti-Ridgway demonstration, according to official information, represent only a small fraction of a total combatant force on which the Party can ultimately rely.

There is also the need for only a relatively small ring of reliable trade unionists placed in strategically vital jobs to give the Party an inner knowledge of France's defence effort in factories, arsenals and communications. It has long been assumed here that the Party transmits such information to Russia, but it is not yet known whether the latest police raids on C.G.T. headquarters in Toulon and other major French ports will provide conclusive evidence.

20 Years' Record

Even if they do, this will not necessarily mean the end of the Party's espionage activities. It is now nearly 20 years since the French State tried and convicted a Communist agent, professionally named Fantomas, for collecting information through trade union Communist groups and collating it for transmission to Russia. At that trial Jacques Duclos was already named as accomplice but withdrew to Germany until the storm blew over. During the trial people thought his political career was over: not at all. Only four years later with the great resurgence of the left wing Front Populaire in revolt against a socially right-wing coalition, Duclos was elected vice-president of the French Parliament.

So far, although the Government is convinced both the Paris riots and the Toulon espionage ring were run by the Communist Party here and directed from Moscow, they have not yet succeeded in tying the two cases together.

Harassed officials in charge of the prosecution complain that the Communists are at a big advantage here. The laws against conspiracy and sedition are at least 100 years old, whereas revolutionary practices and methods are being streamlined and perfected all the time.

(OFNS)

While the Garde Mobile battled their countrymen in the streets of Paris, — Franco-Vietnam Commandos made another landing behind the lines of the enemy at Mo Duc in the centre of Annam in Indo-China. Express Photo

Generals Split Republicans

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON — MORE than a year ago, having been removed from his command, General MacArthur said he would "fade away" like the old soldier of the song. Since then he has several times faded back, showing stamina which the youngest soldier might envy, but never with such resounding éclat as last week. For General MacArthur was chosen "Keynoter" of the Republican National Convention.

It is unnecessary to explain General MacArthur, but it is necessary to explain "Keynoter," though international understanding would be in a healthier condition if the reverse were true. The Keynoter is the man who is chosen to make the very first speech when the delegates of the 48 States meet at their National Party Convention to choose the Party's Presidential candidate. He is selected for his capacity to make a rousing, blood-quickening speech, to sound off a clarion — in MacArthur's case a bugle, possibly a call which will put the party in fighting mood.

The Keynoter is usually selected from men who do not wish to become Presidential candidates, though if this criterion were applied too thoroughly, to find a Keynoter would take some doing. The Keynoter, however, is supposed to be neutral to those candidates who are officially up for nomination, and his selection, hot and swashbuckling as his speech may be, should draw the party together, not cause it to break apart.

Mac for Taft

But General MacArthur has not only openly supported the candidacy of Senator Taft, he has virtually warned the Party not to nominate General Eisenhower, by saying that no military man should become President of the United States. Why has the Republican Party selected him as Keynoter? The fact is that the Republican Party hasn't; the Taftites have. The Keynoter is chosen by the Party's Committee of Arrangements, and on this committee the majority are pro-Taft and anti-Eisenhower. Once the Committee of Arrangements has chosen its man, there is nothing the rest of the Party can do about it.

Ikers Dismayed

The supporters of General Eisenhower are very disturbed about this. They do not think that because General MacArthur will deliver the keynote speech that speech will have a direct influence in getting the nomination for Senator Taft, though keynote speeches have often created an atmosphere in which one candidate's chances have improved and another's worsened, nor do they think that making the keynote speech, and thus being well in the Party eye, will make General MacArthur a likely Republican candidate if Taft and Eisenhower fail to beat each other — though the nomination has occasionally gone to a man who began the convention as a Keynoter and impressed it with a great oration. What dismays them about the choice of MacArthur is that it shows what a powerful grip the Taftites have on the committees who control the convention machinery.

Being able to force their Keynoter on the others is only one example of this: we shall see a lot more shortly. And the Eisenhower supporters know that if, as in this convention, both sides go in with about the same amount of support for their candidate, the side which can operate the mechanics of the affair is likely to win.

What dismays the Eisenhowerites even more is the clear evidence that the selection of MacArthur — a partisan figure for a non-partisan job — shows that the Taftites are determined to use that machinery to their own advantage, irrespective of the general will of the party, of public opinion and of the risk of causing a violent split in the Party which, whoever gets nominated, may lose the Republicans the election months before it is held.

The Presidential candidate who is most in the news is, of course, General Eisenhower. The members of the American Press are for the time being responsible for the "public reaction" to him, since so far very few of the public have got near enough to Eisenhower to react. Among the Press there seems to be two schools of thought: those who think he has made a splendid impression since he returned from Europe, and those who think that he has so far been disappointing.

This division of opinion coincides fairly closely with the division of the reporters into those who were with him on the spot out in Abilene, Kansas, and in New York, where he gave his speech and Press conferences, and those who stayed at home and heard his speech on the radio or read it in print. The former came under the spell of his personality and platform power which they know will make him a terrific vote-getter. The others read or heard a series of political statements, many of which were just the good old Republican line, showing that the General either could not or would not come to grips with the precise issues contained in the questions addressed to him.

The question which reporters seem to be asking each other now is, "What do you think of Eisenhower?" Until more of those who were at Abilene have scrutinized his statements, and more of those who were not, have felt the effect he has on a crowd, the answer looks like, "Wait and see."

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM JUNE 22 — JUNE 28

Sunday, June 22	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, London,
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday, June 23	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Tahiran
	EL AL	Nicosia
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday, June 24	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Vienna
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	KLM	Amsterdam
Wednesday June 25	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday, June 26	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens Rome, Paris, New York
Friday, June 27	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	C.A.I.	Rome
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday June 28	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, June 24	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

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By JESSE ZEL LURIE

School for Stagecraft

"TIME" magazine writing recently on the American bases in Morocco and the native uprisings against the French and their U.S. supporters said: "After some misgivings, Americans on the scene have now pretty well convinced themselves that to be distracted by colonial problems in the present emergency would be like a fire engine's crew on the way to a fire noticing that the streets are dirty, and stopping to clean up the litter."

This viewpoint, while it may be held by the Pentagon and by "Time" publisher Henry Luce's "American Century" imperialists, was notable by its absence at a symposium on "Freedom's Stake in the Middle East and North Africa," held here recently under the auspices of The Nation Associates, an organ of "The Nation" magazine. Speakers included a leading presidential candidate, a former State Department expert, a leftist editor from England and others of varying political hues. All of them expressed the contrary view.

All of the speakers agreed that the colonial problem was part of the fire itself, and it could be the ember to ignite a world conflagration. Picking up "Time's" analogy on the Moroccan airbases, Professor Benjamin Rivlin, Political Science Department of Brooklyn College, likened the American airmen, who have been sent to hostile North Africa, to a fire-engine crew which failed to see that its hoseline was properly maintained and found itself without water.

A speaker who claimed to be a resident of an American base and therefore an expert on them was Kingsley Martin, editor of "The New Statesman and Nation." He said:

> One great underlying difference between America and Western Europe is that war seems to you a great evil that you would survive, while to us it would be final catastrophe. No expert thinks that civilized life would continue after the A-bombing of a small island containing fifty million people, living largely in great urban agglomerations, and dependent for their food on its safe arrival in its harbours....
>
> If such considerations apply to Britain, how much more to many other U.S. bases. The most important fact of our period of history is the revolution in Asia and the revolution that is shaking all over Africa and among the coloured peoples all over the world. In the Middle Eastern countries, which I've visited recently, arms-giving does not produce 'positions of strength'. I asked one dictator, who complained that the West did not arm him more thoroughly, why he wanted arms. He replied that he needed them to secure himself against the Jews. I needed little more inquiry to discover that he also needed an army to guard against possible revolt among his subjects and that the Moslem movement which is now sweeping the territory from Morocco to Pakistan would ultimately use the arms to turn the Western powers out of the Middle East. The idea of using them against Russia has not remotely occurred to these people. Why should it. Russia has not harmed them and to them our 'defence of the Middle East' means merely domination and occupation by Western imperialists whose presence would result in the destruction of their country in a war in which they are spiritually neutral.

How then to win the peoples of the Middle East to the side of the West? Dr. E. A. Speiser, a former high official of the State Department and now Chairman of Oriental Studies of the University of Pennsylvania, outlined the two leading methods, which have been proposed, and found fault with both of them.

> Among the Arabs, he said, would do no good, as their enmity would be centred against Russia. "The only case we benefit, although no more than temporarily, would be the forces now in power, so that the existing imbalance would be increased and a condition already explosive would become that much aggravated."

The opposite policy, advocated by Justice William O. Douglas to promote actively a revolution against feudalism, Mr. Speiser finds dangerous. "By completely repudiating the existing ruling elements we can only precipitate chaos."

What to do, then. Many of the speakers talked about expanding Point Four. Senator Estes Kefauver, who hopes to be the Democratic candidate for President, said in a speech read by his campaign manager:

> The way to capture the loyalty of the Arab peoples is through a dramatic demonstration of the vitality, resiliency, adaptability and dynamism of democracy at work for their benefit. (which), at one and the same time, (would) fulfill the needs of the peoples, freeing one of the richest areas of the world, and unite our strength with theirs.

That is the kind of fine rhetoric one expects from presidential candidates. But Dr. Clarence E. Pickett, Honorary Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, pointed out two dangers:

> 1. Point Four "will be resisted, and in our judgment appropriately so, if it is put in terms of preparation for defense against an attack in a power struggle."
>
> 2. Following the same thought of Justice Douglas' recent condemnation on the subject, Dr. Pickett said: "Simply to remove privileges and to clear the ground of all that interferes with public welfare and will look further to the kinds of constitutional changes that are needed to make democracy work."

Summarizing the discussion, Freda Kirchwey, editor of "The Nation," came out for a three-point programme of Arab development through the United Nations, which, she asserted, would also lead to Arab-Israel peace.

IN a recent discussion on the Theatre in Israel, Yosef Milo of the Chamber Theatre pointed out that this was the only country, to his knowledge, where the number of theatre goers was increasing rather than decreasing. This is no news to anyone who has tried to buy a ticket to any one of the number of good shows recently presented in the various theatres. There is no doubt that the theatre is a vital and active part of our cultural life. It can be more. It should be a social force, a platform for the direction of our diction and pronunciation as well as the centre for entertainment and amusement.

At one time it was an accepted fact that actors were born, not made. It has gradually dawned upon theatre people that it is a wasteful and unsatisfactory method to have large numbers of people working their way up from walk-on parts, through single line appearances until gradually at a mature age an actor emerges.

The theatres in Israel have recognized the need of training a new generation of actors. Formerly both the Habimah and the Ohel had studios for the teaching of young people, and some of the actors appearing on our stages today are products of these studios. These schools were self-contained and trained the actors in the methods which the particular theatres represented. These schools are no longer in operation.

Training Methods

For the past two years the Chamber Theatre has been trying to fill the gap in this theatre need. They have a School for Drama which is teaching carefully selected young men and women theatre techniques and arts. To the uninitiated, who watch a theatre performance done more or less competently, this might seem like a simple process, but to the person who realises the amount of hard work which goes into the simple action of walking across a stage, the value of such a school cannot be overestimated.

When one speaks of the various schools of acting, one implies the methods of training, the approach to the material, the ideas involved in stage setting, make-up, lighting etc. There are naturalistic schools, romantic schools, classical schools, impressionistic and various experimental schools of training. The Chamber Theatre sent people abroad to study the various types of production and after due consideration, decided to adopt the very laudible and successful methods of the Old Vic of England. This was a good choice, since our theatre had previously been influenced mainly by the Moscow Art Theatre of Stanislavsky. The introduction of a new approach will give our theatre a basis for some sort of a synthesis which might eventually lead to a technique particularly suited to the temperament and climate of Israel.

Exactly what does the training of an actor involve? To begin with he must have intelligence. Then he must want to be an actor more than anything else in the world. Starting with these requisites the prospective actor must learn a great deal about literature, both Hebrew and world classics. He must study Hebrew grammar and learn how words are formed and what they mean. He must memorize poetry and prose and learn the significance of shades of meaning and nuances of speech. These are underlying fundamentals of his training.

I visited a number of classes at the School for Drama and watched the pupils go through their chores. There were gymnastic classes, classes in dancing, from classical ballet to folk dances, fencing and improvised free movement groups. All this is so that the students can learn body control. An actor must know how to move with ease and grace, and be complete master of his reflexes.

Voice Culture

Of prime importance to any actor is the voice and how it is used. One might start with a pleasant enough voice, but the use of this voice as an instrument on the stage very often determines the stature of an actor. In the classes for voice training there are singing lessons, both in chorus and individual training. Singing lessons are a means for achieving flexibility, depth, range and complete control of the vocal chords. An actor must learn how to project his voice so that he is heard even when he whispers or when his back is turned. He must know how to put emotion into his tones and how to control the emotion. He must learn how to make the Hebrew language sound as beautiful as it can sound when properly spoken.

Watching Peter Duguid of the Old Vic put a class through its paces is an illuminating experience. Mr. Duguid does not know Hebrew but he is able to tell to the finest nuance by the emotion and feeling in a voice, just which speech of a play the actor is saying. Very often Mr. Duguid has his students work with completely blank masques so that they must express through their voices and bodies, without the use of facial expression, the feeling and thought behind the things they are reading. This is gruelling work, but intensely rewarding.

School for Playwrights

The above things are prime essentials, but they are only a part of the story. Every actor must learn the art of make-up. He must learn at least the fundamentals of stage design and lighting. And when all of this is said and done he is still only the raw material which goes to make an actor. Then he must begin to act on a stage of his own, before he is fit for the professional theatre.

The School for Drama plans at some future date to open a school for playwrights. Here, too, one might say as did Sinclair Lewis, when he was lecturing to a class for writers, "How many of you men and women here want to write?" Every one answered in the affirmative. "Then what the hell are you doing here?" said Lewis, "Go home and write." This is true. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and Henrik Ibsen did not need dramatic schools to teach them to write, but they did need the theatre as a workshop to test their writing for the theatre. Thus far we have had no Hebrew writers who have come from the theatres. Such schools as the Yale dramatic workshop did produce Eugene O'Neill and the Old Vic did give us Christopher Fry as first rate dramatists.

Like all new ventures, the School for Drama is going through financial birth pangs. To their credit the Chamber Theatre Company, the Municipal Bureau of Education and private citizens are backing this new effort. The Chamber Theatre is dedicating the entire proceeds of its opening of Clifford Odet's "Awake and Sing" to the budget of the school. A worthy effort worthy of support.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Radio Review
Children's Hour

THE most adult feature I have heard for a long time was on the Children's Hour the other day. The scene was set in an Academy of Literary Figures and the subject under discussion was an application from Monsieur Verdoux to be admitted to the Academy and acknowledged a literary creation. The discussion ranged over a wide variety of ethical and aesthetic questions and was conducted by characters from Racine, Shakespeare, Balzac, Victor Hugo, Wassermann and Ibsen.

A preliminary objection questioning the claim of the cinema to be dubbed literary was refuted by Hamlet who extolled the permanent aspect of the cinema, as opposed to the transient nature of the theatrical performance. A moral objection to the character of Verdoux, which was raised by Jean Valjean, was answered by Balzac's Rostignac who postulated that the good character must aspire to good but does not have to attain it — from this aspect Verdoux can be regarded as a moral creation. The next argument was that art must convey the feeling of beauty, and this was answered passionately by Ibsen's Nora propounding the social message of art. After the summing-up, a vote was taken and Monsieur Verdoux duly admitted to the Academy.

Too 'Adult'

I could not help wondering how many children would be able to follow the moral argumentation, or even be acquainted with characters from Racine and Wassermann. The same points could have been made with characters drawn from literature more familiar to juvenile readers. This apart, the feature was like a breath of fresh air on Kol Yisrael. It was written by Amnon Achi-Naamd who writes well and understands simple radio presentation. The programme deserves a repeat at an evening hour for a general audience.

The Wednesday night talk after the 8.30 news is a promising feature. It is being well developed and it is to be hoped that variety will be maintained. Last week Bracha Chabas spoke under the title "Old-Timer and Newcomer." Her talk dealt with the problems of the Indian immigrants and included a plea for tolerance and mutual understanding among the various sections of our population. The task of aiding absorption falls on everyone in the State and the question was put as to why there had not been a more positive interest in the absorption of Indian immigrants.

National Problem

This intense talk focused attention on one of our national problems — integration of various groups and the fostering of better relationships between different elements. Grouses are often heard against groups hailing from a particular country, while the new immigrant and the veteran pioneer grumble at each other. The radio can play an important part in creating better feeling by presenting the positive aspects and contributions of all segments, thus helping to dispel some of the misunderstandings and prejudices which are unfortunately rife. Bracha Chabas' talks are a step in the right direction; it would be worthwhile to follow them up with features introducing the ordinary citizen of Israel, his background and his problems. Public relations begin at home, and one of the duties of radio is to build national morale.

Pick of next week's programmes: "Pied Piper of Hamelin" (Children's Hour; today at 4.30); Puccini's "Il Mantarro" (tomorrow at 4.45); Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (Sunday at 8.45); Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" (Monday at 9); "You See a New Land" (Wednesday at 7.45).

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NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30 a.m.). 7.59 a.m., 12.05 N., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.36 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.03 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 12.45 Service from the Mosque in Acre. 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Works by Mozart, Beethoven & Franck. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.56 Programme Announcements. 7.59 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Community Singing. 8.15 Interlude. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Franck & Brahms. 10.30 Melodies (R). 11.57 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Mozart, Couperin, & Berlioz. 10.00 Musical Quiz (R). 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Works by Schlesinger, Arnhem & Salomon. 11.45 The Curtain Rises. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatres and Films." 1.45 Concert Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Operetta. 5.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Talk. 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by E. Rosin. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sports. 9.00 Newsreel. 9.30 "Hamadiel." 9.50 "Megreb Melila." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 379, 357, 41.9 M.

English News: 1.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4 p.m. Works by Y. Wohl (R). 6.00 Talk. 6.00 Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time (R). 4.45 Pre-Classical Music (R). 5.00 Musings. 5.30 Legends. 6.00 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances (R). 6.45 Close Down.

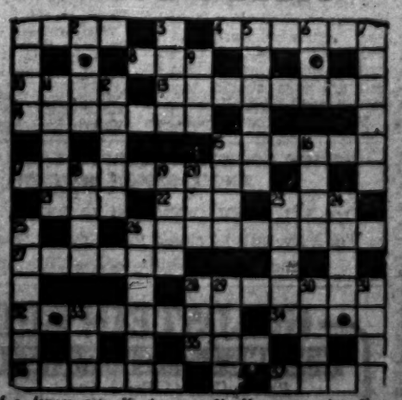
Kol Zion Lelochal (33.1 M.): 11.45 p.m. Reading in English. 12.30 a.m. Folksongs. 1.00 Yemenite Melodies. 11.00 Programme Announcements. 11.15 Music from PATVA. 11.30 Behind the Story by A.V. Interview. 12.00 Midweek Melody.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (32.82 & 19.62 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Affairs. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Discussion Programme.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 316, 225 & 219 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Handel & Bach. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 The Camp Dances. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programmes 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): Today: Roving Microphone. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Accobsey's trouble and strife. 4. Not a good fisting. 8. Queen of the Jairies. 10. It sounds slow. 13. She picks up quite a few tips. 14. College lass? 15. Musical comparisons. 17. Useful when digging up a garden? (abbr.) 21. You shouldn't look it when you eat it. 22. Time to general. 23. Do something. 26. Professor or books. 27. One may feel a fur when away. 28. How to make a stitch with a gusset? 31. Track for iron horses? 34. Floral support. 36. One of a famous pair. 36. The devil is easy enough to grasp. 37. Do a bit of boxing.

DOWN. — 1. Insect with paws? 2. It keeps you going. 3. A young deer. 4. The first defence. 5. Accretion when the hiking has. 7. Help a fool to sit around. 8. Parlez-vous left Baghdad. 11. Flavour. 12. Gambling predicament for economists. 15. It's hard on a cab in the rural. 16. Every possible colour. 18. Bunch of grass for instance. 19. Person who. 20. You'll find that it's round in Tel Aviv. 23. Someone in Australia. 24. Short announcement of "Times." 25. Place of worship. 26. It's concerned in corn. 28. A character for a schoolboy. 29. Figure. 30. Busy in the pool. 31. He can see himself in the mirror. 33. Nice place to go in a dress? (abbr.)

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Grapes. 7. Elastic. 8. Were. 10. Barren. 11. Pin-ups. 14. Sir. 15. Rare. 17. Aware. 19. Rebar. 21. Mend. 22. Bugs. 23. Deer. 25. Easel. 26. Tie. 28. Cradle. 30. Maniac. 31. Aunt. 32. Adagio. 33. T-set-on.

DOWN. — 1. Gamble. 2. Precis. 3. Seen. 4. Scalpel. 5. Miser(able). 6. Axles. 9. Wasp. 9. Rat. 12. Ear. 13. Cabs. 15. Rebar. 16. Slider. 18. Bug. 20. Rag. 21. Maiden. 22. Bid. 23. Dower. 24. Cape. 27. Bunch. 28. Edit. 27. Drapes. 29. Tea. 30. Mar.

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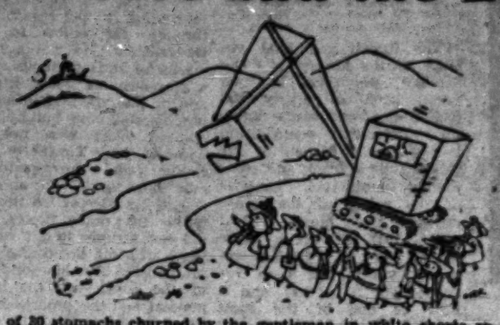
The Pioneers and the Ladies

By Gerda L. Cohen

DID I want to go to Galilee for the week-end? Carefully suppressing a cry of exultation, I agree with caution that it might be an idea; any strings attached? Yes, unfortunately, 30 of them, and all female. It appeared that the British delegation of Pioneer Women were going to inspect the Huleh Reclamation works, and as all the official JNF guides had tonsillitis, or punctures in the Negev, there was no one to prevent our visitors falling into a dredger or wandering into Syria. In fact — now the awful truth had been let out of the bag — it was my duty to go.

At once, I began cramming concise histories of the Huleh, and learning dates which were bound to come in useful: when Trumpeldor was born, and Ben Gurion's birthday. The problem of what to wear filled hours of vacillation: I had neither a blue shirt nor a whacking great leather belt, and finally stood waiting for the Pioneer Women clad sheepishly in a plain cotton frock. At first I thought there had been some mix-up, when a bus-load of what looked like senior members of the Ladies Croquet League drove up and welcomed me in a genteel fashion.



Tough Job

Bewildered by grandmotherly shapes, and feeling far too juvenile, I slunk into a seat next to a young woman who obviously had the whole business under control. Dvora, who used to be a school-mistress before devoting her energies to the Histadrut, was escorting the delegation of ladies (not women, please), throughout their tour. As we started, I overheard her say, in the tones of a playful crocodile, "... unless we get more cooperation from Mrs. M., I shall take her over my knee and spank her." But the ladies, discussing Dvora among themselves, agreed that she had a terrible job, poor thing, and couldn't be blamed for thoroughly loathing all 30 of them. On my other side sat Dov, a small self-contained encyclopaedia from the Histadrut tourist department, who stopped the bus every ten minutes to explain just why that particular line of huts represented a vital link, etc.

It was just as well a blue shirt did not figure in my wardrobe, because most of the ladies wore garden-party silks and straw hats of the corn-and-cherries variety. One intrepid matron, with memories of the pre-war Riviera, sported orange beach-pyjamas, much to the delight of Nazareth youths.

At Nazareth our troubles began. "Now I beg of you, ladies, do not stop and talk to any Arabs, or enter any shop," exhorted Dvora, shepherding her docile flock away from dark alleys. Undeterred by previous threats, the hapless Mrs. M. had already strayed into several murky coffee-dens before she was placed under special supervision in the vanguard.

Mindful of the tender state of 30 stomachs churned by the bus-ride, Dvora ordered tea and toast for the prostrate and fillet for the hardier souls; with fine English loyalty, the ladies chose tea — with milk of course — instead of black coffee. But having been baulked of 'kebab,' I wasn't going to give up the coffee, even at the risk of betraying my birthright. The whole town crowded into shop-fronts and leant over balconies to watch our procession, gingerly stepping over Arab gutters, beggars, and children. Troops of little boys tried to waylay the rear with "chip pos'car's," and raffia mats sold in town for half the price. Everyone abided by Dvora's edict, however, except for one stubborn soul who kept us all fuming in the bus while she haggled for a crucifix probably made in Birmingham.

As a tailpiece to all her speeches, the delegation's leader explained the presence of two males in our party — excluding Dov and the driver. One of these, a pink chubby gentleman in white shorts revealing dimpled knees, didn't wish to abandon his wife in a country full of Reds, Beduin and Dagoes, and had therefore become an Hon. Mem. of the Pioneer Ladies. The other male, quite crushed by the feminine chatter, gloomily trotted after his mother and handed suit-cases which always seemed to drop on ancient corns.

Boundless Energy

By the time we reached Lake Huleh my sympathy for the ladies had grown so much that I spared them all the dates and fascinating tit-bits about Baron de Rothschild, and contented myself with a rather condensed explanation of Tel Hai and prehistoric lava-flows. Anyway, the noise of various machines scooping stones out of the Jordan drowned my little speech; it took some time before the ladies realized that the sinister emplacements on the other bank were filled with Syrians squinting out of those black peep-holes to see we didn't cross the bridge. "But he looks so Jewish," exclaimed Mrs. M., nevertheless scuttling rapidly back to the bus, when a Syrian emerged. Here, I must profess great admiration of the staying-power shown by the delegation: after being whisked from kibbutz to kvutza, stuffed with labour history and peculiar cakes, marshalled and orated at, they had enough energy to dedicate a creche at the end of it all.

Welcome Guests

Of all the grand receptions prepared to honour this venerable English sisterhood, none surpassed that of Kfar Yehezkel. Each lady was billeted with a different family, who lavished cream, eggs, and fruit on their guest. One sentimental Londoner was so charmed by the gifts she received — a huge lemon and an even huger pottery candlestick — that they never left her grasp till the rest of the journey. Kfar Yehezkel was founded by Russian chalutsim about the same time our ladies were founding Golders Green and Cheetham Hill families in England. Now, pioneer women met the Pioneer Ladies, who spoke Yiddish with them, sang the Song of the Emek (all out of tune) very happily, and praised their sumptuous coffee-cake. In the morning, each English Auntie came to the bus clutching aluminium pots, picture-books and children who wept as the aunties drove away. It was somehow touching — although Dov, the driver and the two Hon. Mems. could be felt clinging together against this international matriarchy.

WONDER DRUG DANGER

By A Special Correspondent

GENEVA.— INDISCRIMINATE advertising of so-called "wonder-drugs" in the lay press was condemned at the Fifth World Health Assembly here. In the inaugural address of the newly elected President, Dr. J. Saledo Jr., Secretary of Health of the Philippines, Dr. Salcedo said:

There has been too frequent use of the word "wonder" which in view of the still experimental nature of these products, may be misleading. The consequent effect on public opinion and public health by hasty and even indiscriminate publicity is obviously harmful... As a result, inadequate treatment is being attempted, symptoms are masked, resistance is created to future measures and the basic factors of disease control are ignored by the public, gullible — or desperate enough to want a speedy cure.

After stating that such a situation is obviously contrary to the public interest, Dr. Salcedo suggested that national health administrations should ensure that premature publication is not made of future alleged cures and that the public should be informed by its own government at the proper time. He further suggested that advertisement of statements relating to new "wonder" and other drugs should be limited to scientific journals of the medical and allied professions.

Another problem which Dr. Salcedo laid before the Fifth World Health Assembly was "the seeming lack of interest and appreciation... among medical graduates in less fortunately situated countries" in the conduct of public health programmes. One reason which Dr. Salcedo gave for this attitude is the "meagre and often inadequate financial remuneration given to public health personnel," so that many medical graduates find it more profitable to engage in the private practice of their profession which, generally, has little to do with the preventive aspect of medicine. However, Dr. Salcedo advanced another "strong reason" which, he said, is the failure to give appropriate or due emphasis to the importance of preventive medicine in undergraduate medical curricula. He proposed that, in view of the experience gained of the "tremendous significance of preventive medicine in promoting and protecting people's health" the teaching programme of medical schools be re-examined.

Two further problems which have emerged in the application of technical assistance programmes to "the less-developed countries" were emphasized by Dr. Salcedo. In many of these, he said, the national economies are being developed at an increasing pace since the war, both in agriculture and in industry. But the success of these developments, Dr. Salcedo warned, is being hampered by malaria, bilharziasis, malnutrition, tuberculosis, intestinal parasitism and poor environmental sanitation. Dr. Salcedo asked the Health Assembly to draw the attention of member governments to the consideration of health problems in relation to economic development.

Finally, Dr. Salcedo proposed that certain modifications should be made in the financial burden laid on governments when they participate in technical assistance programmes within their own countries. In certain cases, governments hesitate to request assistance because of the high cost to themselves. *W.H.O.*

gardening notes

USUALLY the first heavy khamsin makes weeds wilt, so it seems that they are no threat to the gardener during the summer. But in a well kept and well-watered garden in our country, weeds flourish. Walking over the plot while planting makes the soil over the weeds firm and watering enhances their growth. Here are some simple ways to eliminate weeds altogether.

Perennial weeds are the most dangerous. With deep roots and rhizomes they have to be pulled up with every bit of their roots in the early spring when cultivation starts and the soil is still damp and soft. Should any weeds have been overlooked, one must hoe off their tops constantly thereby weakening the roots and killing them off eventually.

There are a lot of seeds of weeds to fight against. While planting one should stand on a small wooden plank and move it from place to place loosening the earth at every step, so that the weed seed has no chance to get a firm hold and germinate.

Rows which have been sown, should be marked before the seedling appears, and the soil between the rows must be loosened to prevent weeds from taking firm roots. Hoeing between the rows after watering is essential for the growth of the plant and also hinders weed growth.

If weeds appear in spite of all this, the small ones should be plucked out immediately. After one year's constant fight against weeds, they will be much less of a nuisance later on. *A.R.*

Readers' Letters

INDIAN BOY'S REPATRIATION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I met Yitzhak on the fateful night he returned from Israel. He is a young lad of 12 or 13 years, and he is wonderfully healthy and intelligent. He came back to India with his parents.

Whatever Yitzhak spoke in reply to my questions came falteringly — half in Marathi, half in Hindustani and a word or two of English. When Hebrew, spoken with the ease of a Sabra, came blurting out, he would then consciously check himself into Marathi.

He told me of his friends — Ya'acov and Shlomo of Russia, Ussikin of Poland and Abraham of Germany. Here his memory-filled eyes were with his heart, way back in Israel — back in the settlement where he lived with his understanding and kind mad-rich, with his brown hens, horses and cows. There was a rosy glow on his cheeks — the glow of recent memories of old acquaintances which he left behind him.

Now in Bombay he looks forward with little interest to a school whose curriculum will be strange to him, to a language he will have to learn once again, to a class for which he will look too big; to living in crowded rooms, in congested neighbourhoods and eating what little his father can afford — whereas in Israel, open air and healthy sunshine gave him an appetite to do justice to the ample food set before him in a clean dining room.

Whatever the reasons and grievances of the older returnees, who found it difficult to settle in Israel — it is clear that many young boys like Yitzhak had adapted themselves perfectly to the life there, and were part and parcel of Israel.

In India it is going to be a great strain for the young children who have returned from Israel — for they will have to consciously and completely change their ways of living. Though they may be physically in India their hearts have been left in Israel.

One cannot help but think that a fearful tragedy is working itself out, far more realistic and terrible than even the bleak and bare tragedies of Thomas Hardy — the tragedy of the "Repatriated" Jewish Child.

Yours etc.,
LESLIE ELIJAH
Bombay, June 10.

AID FOR MILLIONS

Millions of children are being aided in health and nutrition by the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) through 53 projects that will eventually extend to 73 nations and territories.

In an outline of these projects made public recently, the organization noted that they are being carried out by the governments of the individual areas with supplies and equipment from the children's fund.

Two other specialized United Nations agencies, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization, are working closely with UNICEF in its programme to help children in many parts of the world.

The United States has long supported the efforts of these three international organizations with funds and cooperation. The Mutual Security Programme now before the U.S. Congress provides for a U.S. contribution of 23 million dollars to the Children's Fund for the next year.

Pen Friends

I HAVE NEVER been to Israel but I am very interested in it and would like very much to correspond with a young lady. I am 20 years old. Irwin Weinberg, 1980 E. 24 St., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

A COLLEAGUE of mine in Norwich N.Y. requested me to find pen friends for three of his students. Barbara aged 13, a girl of 13, Ida Irma aged 11, a girl of 10-12. Harold aged 10½ a girl of 10-12. The children know only English and their pen pals should be interested in religious problems as well. For further information write to Rabbi Alfred A. Philipp, 46 Ruahon St., Jerusalem.

Blending Art and Fashion

By Alison Settle

LONDON. — DURING two weeks of each year the London clothes manufacturing industry invites buyers from other countries to attend concerted displays of what their city can offer in the various branches of dress design. This year traders from 31 countries have arrived already, and others will follow.

Forgetting for the moment the summer time colourings of cream and bamboo, blue and champagne, which dominate the London scene on the eve of Ascot and of the Royal garden parties, and turning instead to thoughts of the colder months to follow, the first display of the Fashion Fortnight was given at Grosvenor House by makers of coats in warm woollens and rich colours.

Replacing the light barleycorn tweeds in pastel shades now being sold in London shops, the manufacturers who group themselves as The Mantle and Costume Manufacturers Export Group displayed fabrics for winter 1952-53 made with a great depth of pile. They showed peachbloom duvetyns, mohairs, boucles, "poodlecloths", pile alpacas and fleeces.

Purple Leads

Colours in the Grosvenor House display also contrasted sharply with those being worn on the London streets. Purple proved to be a leading shade forecast for cold weather, followed in popularity by varying greens from bottle to blue-green. The most applauded of some 60 coat models shown was a "Koupy" design in greyed-green cloth entirely reversible to the fabric's other side, which was in a vivid poison green, the contrast showing on deep cuffs, tuxedo front, and facings on the collar. Another blued-green (named "Blue Grass") was also greatly applauded. A third well liked colour scheme was a shot effect in blue with charcoal grey or with black. Indeed, the general impression of the display was that the majority were in shot or iridescent colours, although this was often the effect of great depth in pile velours, fur fabrics, or flecked mohairs. A Windsmoor model coat in phantom weight, gull-grey, flock-finished alpaca produced this look of depth and of iridescence.

Yet another alpaca pile in sober gunmetal grey was lined with a gay tartan contrast, a favourite trick inside coats of more sombre shades. A sand-beige alpaca had a vivid red tartan to line it and a dark grey wool used blue and green plaid for contrast.

Fur-fabric coats were many, representing ocelot for a travel wrap, persian lamb for a pyramid-shaped town-wear model and white lamb for country wear. But fur itself made the important collars and cuffs of many fine cloth models. Persian lamb was used to very great depth on widening sleeves of a dark grey facecloth coat, fox on a purple velours, and persian lamb again on a saffron-yellow, deep pile velours of great elegance, the sleeves widened in lantern style with accentuated circular seams and in similar style narrowing to a close wristline.

Separate skirts and blouses were shown under coats as alternatives to the slender and simple suits displayed. Doeskin was a favourite fabric for such skirts, usually in black, sometimes in yellow, or in beige.

Buyers, coming from all parts of the globe, are delighted to be made members of the newly-formed "Fashion Industries Club," in Brook Street, Mayfair, so charmingly decorated in the style of the famous Brighton Pavilion in the days of the Prince Regent. One buyer from a famous Melbourne firm (that of Myers) is giving a dinner this week there to eighteen British friends; another is giving a "beer evening." Forty British resident buyers for foreign and Dominion firms have also become temporary members and are finding this a useful centre for informal discussions before buying takes place in the showrooms of the London firms. *OPNS*

Swim Suits

If you need a new swim suit this year and can't afford a lastex one, here are a few simple designs which can be made from a discarded cotton frock or skirt. Originals to The POST by Yigael Gershoni.

The Tantalizing Tomatoes

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE bumper crop has done more to perk up the housewife's morale than all the food legislation of past years. In every home now one hears with pleasure, "The tomatoes are a blessing!" Since their abundance virtually makes them unrationed, serve them at least twice a day — once in salad and once in some cooked form. All the lack of vitamins of last year can now be supplemented by this season's wonderful vegetables. Here, then, are a few favourite recipes for good health and good eating.

Tomato Bouillon

3 cups strained fresh tomatoes. Beef bones — bits of them; 2 cups hot water; ½ tsp. sugar; 1 tbsp. minced onion; 3 whole cloves. Salt and pepper. 1 celery root.

Cook together celery and bones. Strain. Add to broth the other ingredients and cook for a few minutes. Strain and serve.

Cream of Tomato Soup

This takes care in preparing, so follow the recipe step by step. It's worth the effort, for this hearty soup makes the basis of a summer meal.

2 tbsps. margarine; 1 tbsp. flour; 1½ tsp. salt; ¼ tsp. pepper; 2 cups milk; 2½ cups strained fresh tomatoes; 1 tbsp. minced onion; 1 grated celery root; ½ tsp. salt; ¼ tsp. sugar; 1 bay leaf; 1 whole clove; 1 tsp. baking soda.

(1) Fill double boiler base with two inches water. Bring to boil; set top in place. Melt margarine in top, add flour, salt, pepper. Stir smooth. Add milk slowly, stirring, so margarine and flour are well blended with milk. Stir until smooth and thickened.

(2) Combine tomatoes with next six ingredients in saucepan; simmer, uncovered, for five minutes. Then set strainer in medium bowl, and press tomato mixture through with a spoon. Stir in the soda.

(3) Just before serving, very slowly stir this strained tomato mixture into milk sauce. Heat up, while stirring. Serve immediately (or it will turn to cheese) as it is or top with minced parsley or chopped onion tops. If soup should curdle, beat smooth with egg beater. To make stewed fresh tomatoes, simmer 31 cups cut-up tomatoes for 10 minutes.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

This chilled, makes one of the world's most delicious drinks, not only at a party but to begin a meal with. Tomato juice cocktails can be served plain with a wedge of lemon, or combined with lemon juice, salt, pepper and a bit of sugar, or highly spiced with horseradish, bay leaf, onion juice and any hot sauce, along with lemon juice, salt and sugar. Also delicious with sauerkraut juice. To make the juice simmer the tomatoes (without water) and then mash through a sieve. Serve in sherbet glasses with a sprig of mint and lemon wedge.

Frosted Tomatoes

Finely chop 1 small onion and 4 peeled ripe large tomatoes in a wooden bowl. Add salt and pepper to taste. Turn into freezing tray of refrigerator. Store in freezing compartment until so chilled that iced crystals start to form. Meanwhile combine 3 tbsps. mayonnaise, 1 tbsp. minced parsley and ½ tsp. curry powder. Arrange frosty tomato mixture in chilled soup cups. Top each with mount of curry mayonnaise.

Fried Tomatoes

This is our family choice of cooked tomatoes. Cut large tomatoes in halves. Dip in matza meal or bread crumbs. Fry quickly in hot oil. If you have a boiler you can achieve much the same effect by dabbing with margarine.

Baked Tomatoes

1 cup medium tomatoes; ¼ tsp. prepared mustard; 1 tbsp. minced onion; ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce (optional); Salt; 2 tbsps. buttered soft bread crumbs.

Heat oven of wonder pot. Cut tomatoes in halves crosswise. Arrange cut side up in baking pan. Spread with prepared mustard; top with minced onion and Worcestershire sauce; sprinkle with salt, then crumbs. Bake for about a half hour. Serve with meat, fish or poultry or as a vegetable plate with dried egg omelette. If you like sprinkle with curry instead of Worcestershire sauce. If you like limburger or kaichkaval cheese, top with a little of this. If you are getting the sausage ration you can put a slice of sausage to bake on each tomato to make a nice luncheon dish.

Fried Tomatoes in Sauce

6 ripe large tomatoes; 1 tbsp. flour; ¾ tsp. salt; ⅛ tsp. pepper; 2 tbsps. margarine; 3 tbsps. flour; 1½ cups milk; ½ tsp. salt; 1½ tsp. sugar; 1½ tsp. prepared mustard; 1 cup cube (optional).

Wash tomatoes and cut in halves crosswise. Combine next three ingredients, sprinkle on tomato halves. Fry in pan until golden brown on both sides and just tender. Now arrange 10 halves on heated platter, leaving 2 halves in the pan. Stir 3 tbsps. flour into margarine and tomatoes left in pan. Then stir in milk and rest of ingredients. Cook until creamy. Pour over tomatoes. Serve on toast.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Macaroni and Cheese

Heat oven. Scoop out pulp and juice from tomatoes. Sprinkle insides of tomatoes well with salt. Cook and drain macaroni. Mix well with white sauce and cottage or yellow cheese. Put 1 tsp. melted margarine into each tomato; fill with macaroni mixture. Sprinkle bread crumbs, mixed with cheese, on top. Bake for about 20 minutes.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Succotash

Now that string beans are available at the greengrocers and tinned corn at your grocery shop, this delightful dish will make a wonderful lunch or supper. Combine 1 cup cooked string beans (split through the middle before cooking) with 1 cup of tinned corn, 2 tbsp. margarine, salt and pepper and 2 tbsps. top milk. If the mixture is too thin, use white sauce instead of milk. Fill into tomatoes, as for recipe above, and bake as directed.

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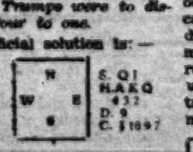
BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE RUSSELL ROOSEN CONTEST, SOLUTION OF FIRST PROBLEM

Readers were requested to distribute the adverse cards so that *on the lead of West's highest heart (a spot card) South should be able to make six diamonds against the best defence. Trumps were to distribute four to one.*

The official solution is: —



West leads the heart nine, both dummy and East cover and South ruffs. Dummy is entered first with the ace of spades and then with the ace of clubs, every time to lead the next highest heart, East covering and declarer ruffing in the closed hand.

Having thus set up dummy's heart five South plunks down his two remaining trumps, enters dummy with the spade king and plays the eight of trumps. Now comes the master heart, and West is put. If he tries to avoid the spade lead-up, dummy will continue with a club, and in every case declarer will collect all the tricks but the missing trump.

So far the official version. Some of our readers, however, managed to find a "cook" in the following set-up:

Their solution is: — ruff the first heart, draw two spades and lose a club to East. Ruff the heart return and ruff out a third spade in dummy. Play one single round of trumps, cash both clubs and discard dummy's last club on the master ten of spades; then ruff the long club in dummy, whilst West must serve a trump. Ace and king of diamonds take the last two tricks.

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ON SATURDAY YOU'LL KNOW THE THREE SECRETS!
Warner Bros. dramatic screen story "Three Secrets" is starting at the Chen Cinema, Tel Aviv on June 21. 98 minutes of thrills, sensation and drama — you'll be amazed how the story flies by until it reaches its climax in the revelation of three long-kept secrets by three women who are brought together by a strange accident of fate. Patricia Neal, Eleanor Parker and Ruth Roman play the star roles. YOU'LL BE TALKING ABOUT THE THREE SECRETS FOR A LONG TIME — FIND THEM OUT ON SATURDAY AT THE CHEN CINEMA, TEL AVIV. (Advt.)

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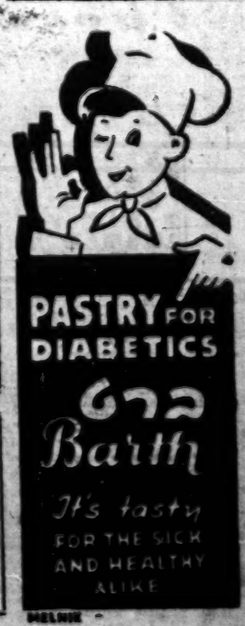


TRIAL AND CONFESSION

THE PLOTTERS. By Friedrich Bruegel. Gollancz, London 250 pp. 12/6.

By A. V. SHERMAN

"A trial has been arranged."

We understand so little about East European purge trials, about the underlying reasons, about the whys and wherefores of confession, least of all do we know what motives drive on those who organize them, what enables their organizers to behave in this fashion. It would be the greatest tragedy of all if, even without ceasing to be shocked at such wickedness, we ceased to ask ourselves "How can they do it?—After all, they are human beings like us, how will they justify to their own consciences what they are doing?

To dismiss them as utterly corrupted or wicked would be begging the question; we need to know much more about the mechanism of modern barbarism which is not necessarily confined to any given geographical or climatic zones.

Valuable as the last half century's development of applied psychology might be, the novel and theatre are still the best media for heightening our understanding of human motivation, and of the interplay between human character and history. Friedrich Bruegel's novel is valuable in the first place because it is a good novel, written by a sensitive poet and writer of European standing, and only secondly because he himself has been intimately involved in the events he depicts.

Disillusion

The author became a Communist 28 years ago. He left Vienna in 1934 after having taken part in street fighting against the Dollfuss putsch, and settled in Czechoslovakia. After the war he was appointed Head of the Czech Mission in Berlin, and in 1949, when he was due to return to take up an important post in the Czech Foreign Ministry, he resigned, deciding that the brutality of the new regime, its subordination of the individual and its betrayal of Czech national interests represented the very opposite of the ideals which had led him into the Communist struggle in the first place.

The Communists in his novel are not devils incarnate or paper creatures of the soured dialectic, but something still more terrifying, people he knew and worked with, men he might have become, that almost anyone might have become. Svec, the Commissar who organizes the trial was a man of courage who himself took part in the underground movement, Kladetsky, (who is rather like Slansky) resented his father's orthodoxy and was proud at having 'got on'. The resisters are real people, whether active or passive they have little hope of achieving anything against the machine, yet they feel bound to make a stand. Naturally, they begin to compare it all with the wartime occupation by the Nazis, except that the "new lot" have learned more. The comparison brings a bitterness of its own, because of ..."... the thoughts of the future that I used to have under the occupation, thoughts of a life of liberty and justice and human dignity that most of us had in the German prisons..." as the prisoner mused.

Arrest and Trial

The story takes place during a period of a few weeks in 1949; members of a resistance group kill a high security official who had been responsible for the torture and murder of non-Communists. Some are 'bourgeois liberals', some formerly Communists or fellow-travellers. One a former Communist who had broken with the Party after the Nazi-Soviet pact, and made his way to Britain to fight, had lived underground since the coup of February 1948.

The Communist leaders, in their turn, are determined to implicate a foreign power in the murder and set to work to organize the necessary confessions. Their arrest, their entanglement with the Communist officials, their efforts to gain help from the outside world, and the way in which the Communist leadership warms to its own new power are depicted with rare calm and objectivity which raise the novel from propaganda, which it might have become, to tragedy.

There is little discussion; the story emerges from action, and from the attitudes the participants must choose as they are faced with a narrowing range of alternatives. What little argument there is goes on almost *sotto voce*, as well it might, since it echoes the arguments that Bruegel must have had with himself as he broke away from twenty-eight years of loyalty patterns and involvements.

His greatest achievement lies in his avoidance, even for one moment, of falling into the error of hating the enemy. He leads his reader to pity the Communist for what he has become, remembering what he was once, even more than the victims, who find new stature and fulfilment.

The Party often imposes duties on us which constitute a burden to our consciences. We have to discharge them nevertheless, and we can only do that if we are aware that for us the Party is the highest moral law.

The novel is pervaded by a certain gentle sadness. Even the Philistines who swim with the "new regime" as they did with the Nazis are to be pitied, poor devils, they will be Philistines whoever is in power. It is up to the sentient minority to give them a better framework in which to live their lives decently.

THANKS

Venice was kindest because it corresponded.
The monster rooms we'd visited in ourselves,
The low-ways were snaky, so were ours, the impromptu
Bridges expected.

And we daydreamed like the dawdlers in the canal
And here today and gone tomorrow warships
Anchored in us and the slam rain riveted
Mood to piazza.

Plane packed us off: we left ourselves behind,
Praying to our distrust beneath the gold
Domes weird with mosaic as the twelve o'clock cannon
Clouded the pigeons.

MICHAEL HARARI

Poems by Michael Harari, who was born in London, educated in Cairo and Oxford, and is now living in Jerusalem, will be included in a volume of verse by young English poets, edited by George Fraser, to be published in London later this year. Ed.

MIND AND BODY

PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION AND HEALING. By Leslie D. Weatherhead. Hodder and Stoughton, London. 364 pp. 25/-.

Dr. Leslie Weatherhead is a well-known nonconformist clergyman who at his London church, the City Temple, has for many years carried on a psychological clinic with the aid of qualified workers in addition to his purely religious activities. This clinic, probably the only one of its kind in Britain, makes use of both spiritual and medical aspects of treatment and as a result of such practical experience Dr. Weatherhead is well qualified to have written his present book.

It is a pity that the book is so expensive, for it has the widest application to the ills of these modern times and it is written in a simple and most readable style. The author holds a view which is becoming increasingly widespread today that in the field of medicine one cannot dissociate the mental from the physical aspects and that every disease is compounded of a mixture of the two. To the mental and physical aspects he would add a spiritual element, not so much in the early stages of analysis and cure but rather when the doctor and psycho-analyst have done their work, as helping to complete the process of transforming the patient into a new man.

Beyond Psycho-Analysis

In the first part of his book Dr. Weatherhead is concerned with man's early search for healing and with the attitude of Christ and the early Christian church to the problem. He then turns to the various methods of modern healing through psychology, in which he is evidently well versed, as his analysis of the theories of Freud, Adler, Jung and others indicates. He considers that much of Freud's teaching is exaggerated but that "we must give him first place as a pioneer psychologist who realized the importance of unconscious motivation, who outlined a hypothesis of the unconscious mind, and who first showed that the neurosis... is in one sense desired because life has become intolerable in its conflicting demands..." The views of Jung attract him most, largely because of Jung's attempts to re-integrate the patient's mind after he has got at the root of the trouble and this is what the author himself tries to do. But always he maintains that the teachings of the modern psycho-analysts in themselves are not enough, and he closes his book with two sections in which he argues the need for the closest partnership between religion and science and the methods by which this partnership could be achieved.

Faith and Health

In the course of his penetrating analysis, Dr. Weatherhead discusses such allied and interesting subjects as confession, spiritual healing, the miracles at Lourdes and the problem of suffering. On this last question he seems to consider that suffering is contrary to God's will and that good health should be sought as an end in itself — a somewhat unorthodox and, one feels, oversimplified attitude for a minister of religion to take. But all Dr. Weatherhead's views, whether provocative or not, are sincerely held and are likely to make the reader pause and reconsider his own position — an excellent thing for most of us.

ANDREW BOYD

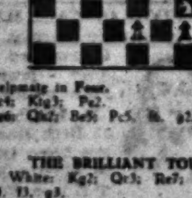
Chess

June 20, 1952

Problem No. 675
F. Metzenauer, Silberbach
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Three. (14-11)
K8; Qg1; Rd1. Rd8; Ba2. Bh8; Kd3. Kg5; Pa5. c7. d3. e2; g4. h3.
[illegible]

Problem No. 676
J. B. Santiago, Belo-Horizonte
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Helpmate in Four. (3-7)
Kc4; Kg3; Pe2.
Kd6; Qh2; Be5; Pc5. f6. g2. h3.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 670 (Zaidel): Set 1.-Rd6+ 2.Kxd6; 1.-Rc3+ 2.Kxc3; 1.Qc2 b1Q 2.Rxd6; 1.-Kxc5 2.Kc3x — a fine presentation of the Ruchlis theme.

Problem No. 671. (Stilberger & Ten Cate): 1.Kh6.

Report on endgame competition No. 23. [illegible]

Correct solutions were received from [illegible], Tel Aviv, M. Lubrana, Haifa, Y. Jacob, Hofetz-Haim, (as well as No. 22), Z. Feuer, Tiron.

For endgame competition No. 24, here is another of Black's masterpieces, the last in his book "1919 Endgames": White — Kh3; Qc1; Kte8 — Kh8; Ra6, Kt6. White to play and win.

Endgame competitions seem to attract an ever-growing number of readers. Provided there is sufficient interest for this branch of chess composition, we might make it a regular weekly or bi-weekly feature. Readers' opinions are invited.

THE BRILLIANT TOUCH

I. White: Kg2; Qc3; Re7; Kfl; Pa3, b4, f3, g3.
Black: Kg6; Qb6; Rh3; Kte4; Pa6, b5, e6, f5, g7, h7.

In the above game (from a regional tourney in Bohemia) black's position seems to be almost lost. However, searching desperately for a defence against [illegible] he manages to find an elegant win: 36.— Kte3+! 37.Kxe3 (37.Q-e3, Rh2+ 38.Kg1 Rh1+ 39.Kf2 Rf1+ 40.Ke2 Re1+) 37.— Rh2+ 38.Kf3 Qh3+ 39.Ke4 Qg3+ 40.Kd3 Qd6+ and wins. Or 38.Kg1 Rh1+ 39. Kf2 Qh2+ 40.Kg2 Qg1+ 41. Ke2 Qxg2+ 42.Ke3 Kh5! 43.R-e8 Q-g3 etc.) Moral: He who has nothing to loose is the most dangerous.

II. White: (Mandel): Kh1; Bc7, Rf1; Pa2, b2, c2, e3, g2, h2.
Black: (Johner): Kg6; Rh4; Kte4, Ktg4; Pa4, b7, d5, h4. (Zurich, 1930).
1.— Ktg3+! 2.hxg3 hxg3+ 3.Kg1 Kf2!! 4. Rd2 Rh1+! 5. Kxh1 gxf1 and wins.

III. White: (Bronstein): Kb2; Rg3; Ph2.
Black: (Mezenev): Kf4; Ba2; Ph3, f3.
In this position black played 1.—Ke4? and the game was drawn. Instead he could have won by 1.—f2!! 2.Rg8 [illegible] and wins. 1.— Ke3 would have been wrong because of 2.h4! followed by [illegible] and white wins.

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MOSHE KASTEL: WEDDING PARTY IN SAFED
From the recent exhibition at the Feigl Galleries, New York

A Jewish Cervantes

Not long ago, "La Celestina," a play adapted from the Spanish, by Paul Achard, had a long run in Paris. It is the dramatization of a novel, written in a mixture of prose and verse, which was first published at Burgos and Salamanca in 1500.

In its 20 chapters, the original tells the love story of young Calixto and Melibea, both of noble descent. Celestina is a villainous woman and go-between. His first overtures to Melibea having remained without response, Calixto turns in despair to his servant Sempronio who introduces him to Celestina. After long preliminaries, a conversation is arranged across a closed door, but when subsequently Calixto goes to meet his sweetheart in a garden, he fails from a ladder and dies. Melibea, in despair, throws herself from a tower, and the final scene shows her parents broken down at the sight of her mutilated body.

This bare outline of the melodramatic story cannot convey the wealth of scenes and characters embodied in a tale where tragedy and comedy intermingle. "Celestina" has indeed been compared with some of the best plays of Plautus and Terence, and critics have praised its "Hellenic sobriety" combined with deep understanding of the human heart, light humour, and lively dialogue. The influence of medieval literature has also been noted.

A Spanish Masterpiece

"Celestina" has been considered the second masterpiece of Spanish literature. Like Don Quixote, it gives a vivid picture of customs and morals of the period, and if it suffers somewhat from an excess of quotations from history, philosophy and theology in the mouth of valets, its merits outweigh such blemishes by far. As one critic says, "the portraiture of characters, the probability of action, the total absence of artifice and scenic conventions, and the dignity which the author lends to the most unpleasant situations, make "Celestina" an ever-lasting work.... Never has the Spanish language attained greater beauty, force of expression, or elegance." No wonder that its influence on the Spanish theatre has been considerable.

Quest for Author

Who was the author of this remarkable work? The question has been discussed frequently. The manuscript of the first act bore the name of Juan de Mena, a poet of some distinction whose work however bears no comparison with "Celestina". The theory sometimes put forward that it was the joint work of two authors must be discarded in view of its unity of style.

On two occasions, in a letter and in the prologue of the complete work, the author describes himself as "the Bachelor Fernando de Rojas, born at Montalban." This authorship has been confirmed by the Spanish scholar Menendez y Pelayo who adds the information that de Rojas was mayor of Salamanca and judge at Talavera de la Reina where he died at an unknown date.

A certain melancholy which permeates parts of "Celestina" has been attributed to the author's Jewish origin, and the fact that the exact date of so well-known a man should have remained unknown has added weight to the assumption that he was connected with the tragedy that befell his people in those years. Search in the archives of the Inquisition has indeed revealed that Fernando de Rojas was a *maranno* who, being denounced by his sister as "Judaizing", was thrown in jail and there he perished.

"La Celestina" was translated into Latin by Gaspard Barth, a 16th century German philologist; French translations were published by Levardin in 1578 and Germond de Lavigne in 1841. A German translation was made by Bulow in 1843, and an English version by James Mabbe appeared in 1631 and was reprinted in 1894.

N.M. BEN EZRA

All About Digging

BEGINNING IN ARCHAEOLOGY. By Kathleen M. Kenyon. Phoenix House, London. 203 pp., plates and diagrams. 12/6.

In the words of the author, a lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology in the University of London, "this book is no substitute for practical experience. It is only intended to make the lessons learnt in the field more easily comprehensible." Destined for beginners and pastime archaeologists, it covers nevertheless a wide range of knowledge in the various fields of modern archaeology and deserves to be studied also by students of allied branches of knowledge, such as linguistics, geography and history of the ancient world.

As director of excavations, Miss Kenyon has for many years guided beginners in their first steps and is well aware of their questions and difficulties. This, after all, remains one of the intrinsic aspects of archaeology: "questions", or problems in preference to periods, in preference also, as G.E. Daniel in his "A Hundred Years of Archaeology" puts it, to the "drowsy spell of narrative."

In this sense, the book under review, though devoted mainly to the technique of field work, excavating, recording of finds, surveys and air photography, deals also in concise form with the conceptual developments of archaeology. The author analyzes the broad geographical divisions of archaeological work, European prehistory and history, Mediterranean, Near East, Indian and Chinese archaeology. Even the briefest outline of these fields of exploration reveals the immense scope of the subject which includes, moreover, the study of ancient materials, their production and their use.

The enormous advances of archaeology in recent years are more and more attracting the interest of laymen, and the number of amateur archaeologists is steadily increasing. They all will be richly rewarded by a study of this excellent and well documented introduction.

S. ABRAMSKI

Life and Letters

Indian Prize for de Broglie

Prince Louis de Broglie, famous French physicist, member of the French Academy, and Nobel Prize winner in 1929 at the age of 37, was recently handed the "Kalinga" prize by the Director-General of Unesco, French papers report.

This new annual prize of £1,000 was established last year by Mr. M.B. Patnaik, prominent Indian philanthropist, Member of Parliament, and a close friend of Nehru. It is to be given to the author of the outstanding contribution to the popularization of scientific knowledge. The prize was awarded to de Broglie from among ten candidates by a jury of three scientists from India, France and Sweden. The name of the "Kalinga" Foundation is derived from an ancient Indian Empire of the third century before the present era.

Fighters for Freedom

A new novel by the Jewish writer Manes Sperber, "Qu'une larme dans l'ocean" (published by Calmann-Levy, Paris), the third in a series of four volumes, deals with a group of Polish Jews who escaped from the Nazis and join the partisan fighters. The only survivor sets out for Palestine.

The novel is prefaced by André Malraux who says that, with the same confidence which made him an advocate of D.H. Lawrence and W. Faulkner when they were unknown or misunderstood, he can state that Sperber's novel is "one of the high tales of Israel."

Historian's Output

Several new works by Dr. Efraim Shmueli, Principal of the Haifa teachers' seminary, are to be published shortly. They include monographs on Cervantes and Giordano Bruno, and a second volume of his Renaissance studies, containing essays on Thomas Mann, the author of "Utopia", Paracelsus, and Montaigne. Another work by Dr. Shmueli, on the history of Jewish education in the Middle Ages, is also in the press.

Young Sociologist

Israel Shenkar, of Tel Aviv, received his Master of Arts degree from the New School for Social Research in New York City at its annual commencement exercises on June 3. Educated at the Herzlia Secondary School in Tel Aviv and New York University, he came to the New School in 1950 where he majored in sociology. His Master's thesis was written on "Social Groups and Pressures in Israel."

The New School for Social Research, founded in 1919, is one of the leading centres of higher adult education in the U.S. Its 5,000 students attend over 300 courses, given mostly in the evening.

Costa Rica Denounces Anti-Semitism

For some time, the so-called Junta Patriotica Costaricense, assisted by Arab immigrants, has been engaged in anti-Jewish propaganda at San Jose. The Tel Aviv Consulate of Costa Rica now announces that a demonstration was recently prohibited by the Ministry of the Interior, and that the Association of University Students has denounced in the Press the activities of the "patriots" as contrary to the democratic and humanitarian principles of the Republic.

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"THE TIMES" LOOKS BACK

THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES: The 150th Anniversary and Beyond: 1912-1948. Two volumes. The Times Publishing Office, London. 25 sh. each vol.

By NORMAN BENTWICH

The fourth and final volume of the history of "The Times," published in two parts, each of nearly 600 pages, is from every angle an outstanding contribution to the English history of our times. It is a frank and completely uninhibited analysis of the policy of the paper during the most critical years, 1912-1948. It is more than a story of a great newspaper, which has been regarded for a century and a half as one of the most powerful organs in the world, and often as speaking for England. The anonymous authors have given us a survey of English national and international policies, and in the light of later events have exposed the mistakes. If it is easy to be wise after the event, it is wise none the less.

Fleet Street Dictator

During the first ten years covered by the volumes, Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe) had a dominating proprietory interest in the paper which he had acquired from the Walter family. That family had established the great reputation of an independent newspaper, which was known as "the Thunderer," because of its stormy attacks on the British Government.

When Northcliffe acquired the paper it was in a bad financial way. Since 1785, when it started, it had always been sold at a price of threepence. Northcliffe had revolutionized English popular journalism in papers like the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Mirror," which were sold for a halfpenny. He determined to bring down the price of "The Times" to a penny, and he reduced its bulk. But more important, he wanted to dictate policy to the editor, and through the editor to the Government. He was a most masterful and ambitious man, a Napoleon of Fleet Street, and he had ways of influencing his staff and building up opinion, which were not the ways of "The Times" of old. Editors and correspondents must bow to his will; and his staggering success fed the appetite for more power. He did not scruple to get rid of those who did not conform to his policies. The independence of the paper was the independence of the proprietor, or the most dynamic of the proprietors.

The Zionist Issue

The change of Government in 1916 from Asquith to Lloyd George was prepared by a press campaign of unbridled ferocity. It was said that Asquith was dethroned, and Lloyd George reigned in his stead, by virtue of the will of Northcliffe. In 1919, the Editor, Geoffrey Dawson, was replaced by the then foreign editor, Mr. Wickham Steed, and in 1922 Steed was threatened with having to go. It is remarkable what a part the Zionist question had in this last revolution in Printing House Square before Northcliffe died. During the war "The Times" had been a powerful supporter of the Jewish National Home and the Balfour Declaration. But after the war, Lord Northcliffe, whose mind was already affected with megalomania, changed his view. In a world tour, he became convinced, when he was in India and the Far East, that the Zionist policy of the British Government threatened the Empire because it offended Moslem opinion. He came with that conviction to Palestine for a few days in 1922, and he wanted the Editor of "The Times" to press for a new policy. But the Editor did not submit. As a result of this and a series of similar harassing incidents, "The Times" was in danger, but it was saved by the death of the "Napoleon of Fleet Street."

A Public Trust

After Northcliffe's death, "The Times" was acquired by a group of public-spirited men who laid down that its ownership should be a Trust and not regarded as a matter of commerce. The editor should regain the full independence which he had before Northcliffe's regime. Geoffrey Dawson was brought back, and remained in the chair for 20 years.

It is a disturbing paradox that, immediately after this reform, "The Times" committed the worst errors of judgment in its history as regards foreign policy. It led opinion in England to favour appeasement with Germany after the Nazis came to power. In that policy it represented the view of a small class and, as the History recognizes, was blind to the real significance of events. It was, too, diverging radically from the tradition which had been laid down a century before in its great days. It was said then by the Editor that the true duty of a journalist was not the same as that of a statesman.

To find out the true state of facts, to record them with fidelity, to apply to them strict and fixed principles of justice, humanity and law, to inform the very conscience of the nation, and to call down judgment of the world on what is false or base or tyrannical, appears to be one of the first duties of those who write.

What is so striking in this History is that it points out step by step the errors in the foreign policy of "The Times" and indicates the way in which such errors should be avoided.

LIFE IS STRANGE IN ITALY

THE CONFORMIST. By Alberto Moravia. Secker & Warburg, London. 317 pp. 15/-.
SCIROCCO. By Romualdo Romano. Farrar, Straus & Young, New York. 184 pp. $2.75.

Signor Moravia had a signal success with his first novel, "A Woman of Rome," and this new book confirms that he is a thoughtful writer of quite unusual insight into the jungle of the human heart, strongly influenced by Gide.

As a novel this new book has distinct faults both of construction and narrative. It is a tale of abnormality, of a cruelly misshapen soul trying hard to conform to standard and failing. The boyhood chapters are the best. An only child, Marcello Clerici is neglected by both his parents. Their marriage is disharmonious mainly because of great disparity in age and temperament, but soon the father's sadistic streak develops into lunacy, and the mother's looseness into nymphomania. The boy feels an urge to kill from infancy. From lizards he advances to cats and at 13 he shoots an unfrocked priest who tries to seduce him. Now comes a long gap in the years — we find Clerici again as a spy in the pay of the Government, shortly before the war, on the point of marriage. Sent to Paris on a spying mission, he combines duty with pleasure by taking his bride there on their honeymoon. He is ordered to betray his former university teacher, an anti-Fascist named Quadri, and this deed is deliberately presented as a repetition of the Judas story.

Apart from the betrayal of an old friend, the time in Paris is spent with curious and repellent byplay not only between the victim's wife and Clerici but also between the two women. After Quadri's assassination — his wife is also killed by the Fascists — we are asked to bridge another gap of about five years. We are in the last stages of the war with Italy, and Clerici and his wife and little girl are all killed in an air-raid. The transration is very good.

"Scirocco" is a first novel which was awarded the Hemingway prize in Italy and is making something of a stir in America. It is one of those excessively muckraking and realistic tales that both Italian and French writers of today delight in, without the charm and insight making Hemingway — the father of their begetting — so readable even at his worst. Possibly the book also suffers from the translation.

The story — if an aimless recording of almost unconnected events can be so termed — is of a young schoolteacher in a squalid and corrupt Sicilian village. He tries to write a novel, but cannot get down to it, pursued by men with vague Fascist duties and by women with "love." He also goes on long shooting expeditions. At the same time he constantly complains of boredom.

To a normal reader of an older generation there is barely any sense in the whole thing.

PAULA ARNOLD

OBITUARY

DEATH OF A CRITIC

Sir Desmond MacCarthy, who died a week ago at Cambridge at the age of 75, was one of the most influential literary and dramatic critics of England.

Born in 1878 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he started as a free-lance contributor to various journals until he became, in 1919, dramatic critic of "The New Statesman." His penetrating notices of plays and books were models of their kind. Some of them were collected in "Portraits" (1932) and "Experiences" (1935). He was knighted last year, and death overtook him two days after his University had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

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